

# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOLUME 25

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1923.

NUMBER 15

No more convincing evidence of TALLOFATS superiority could be desired than the fact that so many mills of prominence have chosen TALLOFATS as the sizing which gives them the best results.



Charles R. Allen Manufacturer  
Distributor Charleston, S. C.



## Low Spindle Capitalization

Will not continue much longer to prove a sufficient bulwark against the competition of Northrop Looms in mills with modern equipment.

**Let's Talk It Over.** It costs you nothing to have an Expert go over the situation and outline the possibilities.

**DRAPER CORPORATION**

Hopedale Massachusetts

Southern Office Atlanta Georgia

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# Card Clothing

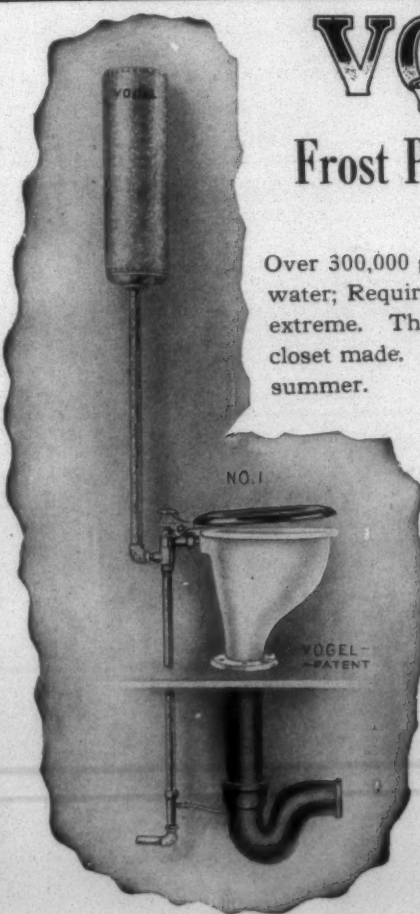
made in the  
**S O U T H**  
equal to the  
**B E S T**

*Charlotte Manufacturing Co.*  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

## VOGEL

### Frost Proof Closets

Over 300,000 giving satisfaction. Save water; Require no pit; Simple in the extreme. The most durable water closet made. In service winter and summer.



Enameled roll flushing rim bowls.

Heavy brass valves.

Strong hardwood seat.

Heavy riveted tank.

Malleable seat castings will not break.

SOLD BY JOBBERS  
EVERYWHERE

Joseph A. Vogel Co. Wilmington, Del.

## WHITIN MACHINE WORKS

ESTABLISHED 1831  
TEXTILE MACHINERY

Manufacturers of the following machines:

### COTTON MACHINERY

Opening	Drawing Frames
Conveying	Roving Frames
Distributing	Spinning Frames
Picking	Spoolers
Revolving Flat Cards	Twisters
Sliver Lap Machines	Reels
Ribbon Lap Machines	Quillers
Combing Machines	

### COTTON WASTE MACHINERY

#### COTTON AND WOOLEN SYSTEMS

Openers	Revolving Flat Cards
Pickers	Derby Doublers
Willows	Roving Frames
Card Feeds	Spinning Frames
Full Roller Card	Spoolers
Condensers	Twisters
Special Spinning Frames	

### WOOLEN MACHINERY

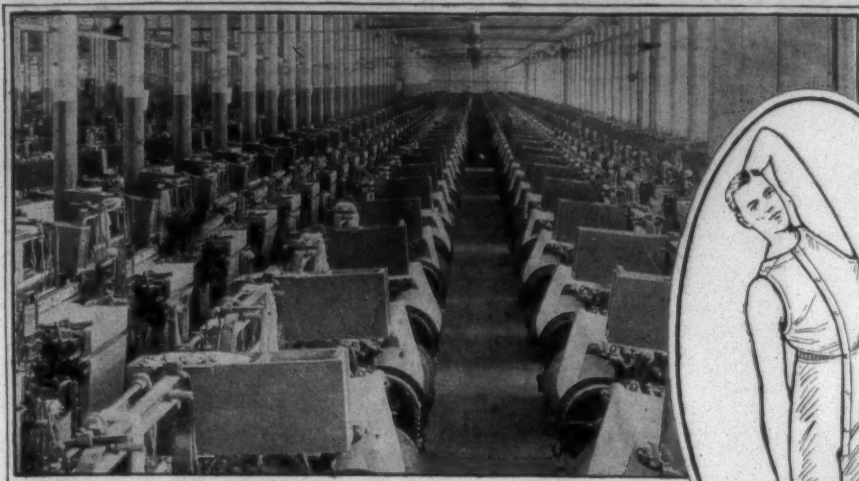
Card Feeds	Condensers
Full Roller Cards	Wool Spinning Frames

### WORSTED MACHINERY

Cone Roving Frames

MAIN OFFICE AND WORKS  
WHITINSVILLE, MASS. U.S.A.  
SOUTHERN OFFICE CHARLOTTE, N.C.





## Everyone to His Trade

*Whether it be making B.V.D.'s  
or Building Factories*

**B**ECAUSE a man expects long wear, fit and quality in his underwear, he selects B. V. D.

The B. V. D. Company are pioneers in the manufacture of woven athletic underwear; and to their ceaseless care, from raw material to the finished garment, may be attributed the popularity of their famous product.

This company has been a client of ours for the past ten years, and it has been our privilege to plan, design, and supervise the construction and equipment of their mills and mill villages, and to build roads and individual homes for operatives.

Each one of the seven departments of our organization, acting individually or co-ordinating as a unit, offers the experience of specialists in every field of construction; and during the greater part of the last quarter century, we have been able to assist over 800 industrial projects.

You may be interested in at least one of our new and revised editions of "Picks to the Minute"—a short treatise on the textile industry; "Factories for the Future" and "Contentment Under Roof"; which we shall send you upon request; or, an appointment can be arranged with a member of this organization, to discuss your individual problems. This involves no obligation.



**J. E. SIRRINE & COMPANY**

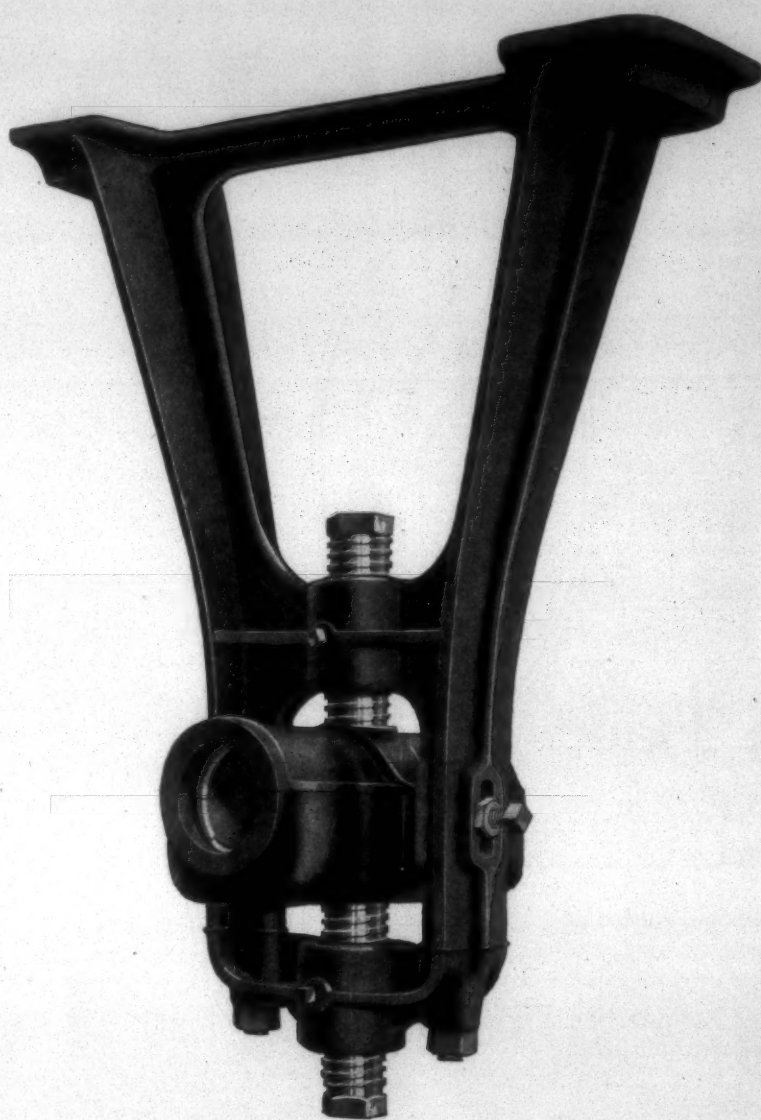
*Engineers*

Greenville

South Carolina







# “Universal Giant” Hangers of Cast Iron

CAST IRON is the only material that will give the rigidity and strength needed to support line shafting.

The first Hangers we made were of CAST IRON; and in all our 66 years' experience designing Power Transmission Appliances we've found no satisfactory substitute. There are many plants in which our CAST IRON Hangers are apparently as good as ever after 40 to 50 years of satisfactory service.

“Universal Giant” CAST IRON Hangers are non-flexible; will hold the shafting in position without bending or working apart; Ball and Socket Adjustment reduces friction and assures perfect alignment of shafting; Ring-Oiling Bearings provide automatic lubrication.

The **WOOD** Line  
SONS CO.

includes shafting, couplings,  
hangers, pulleys, rope  
sheaves, friction clutches,  
belt tighteners, floor stands  
and binder frames.

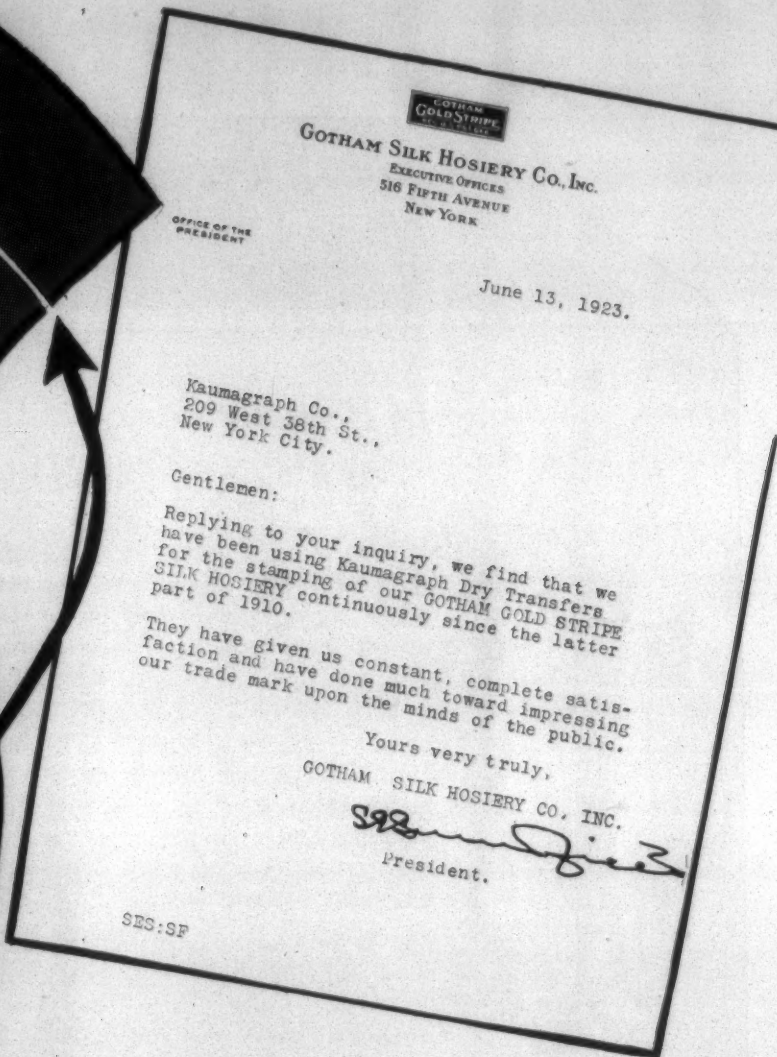


## T. B. WOOD'S SONS CO.

Modern and Approved Appliances for the Transmission of Power  
**CHAMBERSBURG, PA.**

MILTON G. SMITH, Southern Sales Agent, GREENVILLE, S. C.





## Service Stripes!

Gold stripe means service everywhere—whether it's on the soldier, the policeman, the marine—or a pair of hosiery!

Now the manufacturers of Gotham Gold Stripe hosiery award a gold stripe to Kaumagraphs—for conspicuous service in applying the Gotham trademark to Gotham hose.

Conspicuous service—"Kaumagraphs" have done much toward impressing our trademark upon the minds of the public—since 1910.

This is why—Kaumagraphs apply trademarks so clearly they emphasize the beauty of the mark. Applied dry, Kaumagraphs

will not blur. Applied into the fabric itself, Kaumagraphs cannot be retransferred to an inferior product by unscrupulous dealers.

If your product is worthy of a trademark, the trademark is worthy of application with Kaumagraphs. Send for samples, or for information about our service department which aids manufacturers to design and apply trademarks.

**KAUMAGRAPH COMPANY**  
7 E. Third St. Charlotte, N. C.  
New York Boston Chicago  
Philadelphia  
Paris, France Paris, Ont., Can.

For Trademarking Textiles, Silks, Hosiery, etc., use  
**Kaumagraphs**



## WHAT WILL THE DYE DO ?

### *In Pad, Jig and Continuous Dyeing—*

**F**OR the production of level colors of uniform hue and shade on cotton piece goods dyed in the pad, jig or continuous dyeing machines,

#### **National Direct and Sulfur Dyes**

meet every requirement. The uniformity and level dyeing properties of these dyes make them especially suitable for use in padding and continuous dyeing, where the maintenance of the original strength of the dye-bath is essential.

The individual dyeing properties and fastness tests of these dyes are given in the "National" Color Card "Dyes for Cotton." This card will assist you in the selection of dyes to fit your conditions.

#### **National Aniline & Chemical Co., Inc.**

40 Rector Street, New York, N. Y.

Boston	Philadelphia	San Francisco
Providence	Charlotte	Montreal
Hartford	Chicago	Toronto

# "NATIONAL" DYES

FOR TEXTILES





# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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VOLUME 25

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1923.

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## *A Training Program for the Factory Foreman*

In addition to texts and program outlines, the foremen group in the industrial plant must also have access to certain technical information applying especially to the needs of the respective industry. More often this information is needed by the group leader in planning and conducting the group studies. This information is scattered, and in this article we will therefore enumerate some of the principal sources.

First of all, the group leader ought to consider the experiences of plants in the same industry, but a lot of information can be secured from plants in other industries. Pioneers in the field of foreman training are such firms as the General Electric Company, the Western Electric Company, the Dennison Manufacturing Company, the Dodge Manufacturing Company, the Good-year Tire Company, the Packard Motor Car Company, the Westinghouse Lamp Company, Mergenthaler Linotype Company, Montgomery Ward Company, Hoover Suction Sweeper Company, and several thousand other large and small plants. The Dodge Engineering Company has introduced the training in two plants. The Swift Company, packing house, has introduced it in its twenty-eight plants. The United States Rubber Company has introduced foreman courses in many of its factories. The Sturtevant Company inaugurated foreman training in its Boston plant several years ago. Commenting on the success of the program, an official of the company wrote:

"With our meeting this week we are bringing to a close the three months' course in Modern Production Methods. I think I am safe in saying that practically every one of the ninety men we have had enrolled is sorry to close this pleasant chapter in the year's work.

"I knew we had an intelligent, loyal crowd of foremen, but I was scarcely prepared to see them take so enthusiastically to a course of study. I believe their enthusiasm for the course has been due to the fact that they found it full of real meat, and that it was prepared and conducted by practical men who were able to help them solve a good many of the perplexing problems arising in their daily work. Our group has been down to brass tacks all the way, and there is scarcely a member who does not feel better qualified to handle his job as a result of the instruction and suggestions received.

"I realize it is difficult to get

factory men to study in an effort to broaden themselves beyond the limited knowledge gained from their daily experience in the shop. This course, however, has engaged the interest of our men throughout, and I believe any group of American foremen will follow it through enthusiastically.

"As for the results accomplished, they are apparent to me on every hand. Our men take a keener interest in their work; they are more amenable to suggestions of improved methods for their departments, and themselves more productive."

### **268 Research Agencies.**

Excellent sources of information for the group leader in the industrial plant consist of the various Federal, State, municipal, and private personnel research agencies which gather and disseminate information regarding educational placement of workers, industrial relations, vocational guidance, working conditions, industrial hygiene and safety, and other special problems in the manufacturing plant. The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor has enumerated the names and addresses of all these agencies, together with statements of their activities and publications. Some 268 Federal, State, municipal, and private agencies are listed in a bulletin of 200 pages, and the bulletin is fully indexed as to subjects and publications pertaining to various industries. A copy of this bulletin, entitled, "Personnel Research Agencies," can be secured from the Government Printing Office upon payment of twenty-five cents. It should prove of great value to the group leader as well as to the plant executive desiring to make a special study of this phase of plant management. If the plant library is used in connection with the course, there are many bulletins listed which can be advantageously added to the files.

### **Federal Agencies.**

The United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, has published several local surveys of plant training which are available in pamphlet form. The United States Bureau of Education has published a bulletin entitled, "Progress in the Preparation of Industrial Teachers." This bulletin contains samples of good teaching in industrial plants. The Federal Board of Vocational Education has published a number of bulletins on industrial training with special reference to particular industries. However, its most comprehensive publication on

the subject is entitled, "Foreman Training Courses." It consists of two parts printed separately, and is available to the general public. The material in Part I touches the following phases of foreman training: foreman training and the Vocational Education Act; suggestive schedules for eighty-two foreman meetings; the need of foreman training—some past difficulties; planning and initiation of foreman training courses; conduction foreman training courses. The second part presents suggestive instruction material. The board has also published a bulletin entitled, "Instructor Training, Instructor Training Courses for Trade Teachers and for Foremen Having an Instructional Responsibility." This bulletin should be of special value in connection with a talk to the foremen on their duties as teachers of workmen.

Much of the necessary educational material is available in reports of proceedings published by private research organizations. The Society of Industrial Engineers, Chicago, Ill., discussed this subject at several conventions, and the information is incorporated in the proceedings covering "Industrial Education, Including Education of the Professional Industrial Engineer, Training the Working Force, Education of the Citizen in Industry." Another excellent source is the National Society for Vocational Education, with offices in New York City, which publishes bulletins regularly, as well as a monthly periodical, The Vocational Education Magazine. One section in this periodical is devoted exclusively to foreman training, and contains articles contributed by employment managers and group leaders.

### **Safety in the Plant.**

Safety devices and methods of eliminating accidents in the manufacturing plants and in the handling of machinery are covered in reports published by several private research organizations, Federal and State departments of labor, and by insurance companies. Thus, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers has been engaged in the development of safety codes. It is joint sponsor for the safety code for mechanical transmission of power prepared under the auspices of the American Engineering Standards Committee. The National Machine Tool Builders' Association of Cincinnati, Ohio, is also joint sponsor for the safety code on power drive of machine tools, which was prepared under the auspices and rules

of procedure of the American Engineering Standard Committee. The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor has published a bulletin on "Accident and Accident Prevention in Machine Building." The Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry has published safety standards on power transmission, machine tools, fire prevention, and plant railways.

Such insurance companies as the American Mutual Liability Insurance Company and Travelers' Insurance Company have done notable work in the field of accident prevention in industry. Their engineering and inspection divisions make recommendations in safety and accident prevention for all such risks as are insured by the companies under compensation and liability policies.

Information can be secured from the National Safety Council, the American Society of Safety Engineers, Bureau of Safety, Conference Board on Safety and Sanitation, International Association of Industrial Boards and Commissions, and from the Safety Institute of America.

### **Information for the Group Leader.**

The foreman conference leader will discover a wealth of information on organizing and conducting foreman groups in the researches and publications of the various research agencies and vocational bureaus maintained by colleges and State departments of labor. The Bureau of Industrial Research, New York, has published matter relating to the evolution of industrial training in America and in foreign countries. The Bureau of Educational Research of the Carnegie Institute of Technology has published matter relating to job analysis. Similar researches have been conducted by the Harvard University Bureau of Vocational Guidance and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The Department of Industrial Research of the University of Pennsylvania Wharton School of Finance and Economics recently conducted an investigation into foreman training at the request of the Philadelphia Association for the discussion of employment problems, with the purpose of measuring the results of a twenty-week course for foremen given by the association to foremen employed in local plants. The investigators interviewed a considerable number of the 700 foremen who had taken the course.

The Vocational Division of the  
(Continued on Page 31)



## Making Textile History With the Ford Motor Company

(By Kenneth Moller.)

(Reprinted from Builders.)

In a letter accompanying this article Mr. Moller says: "There is no question that the cotton manufacturing process readily lends itself to the Ford methods. It is impossible for us to say, yet, exactly how Mr. Ford will be manufacturing cotton goods after the experiments we are now conducting for him have been completed. Already one experiment has led to another and the new mill, as laid out today, is so radically unlike any other, that any manufacturer, with the exception of Mr. Ford, doubtless would hesitate to attempt to make in it the intended product.

"Much can be done toward standardizing cotton manufacturing processes. Much can be done toward making those processes continuous, and toward reducing the waste made, the power and labor consumed, and the floor space utilized.

"New England especially should be interested in such developments, as on their successful outcome probably depends the salvation of the textile industry, there. New England, admittedly, can compete in every phase of cotton manufacturing except as to labor costs. Our main objective in this Ford cotton mill is the elimination of labor. I can conceive of no more interesting problems in textile manufacturing than this one; nor can I conceive of any which holds in it greater possibilities for constructive work."—Editor's Note.

You have been reading for the past few weeks in the newspapers about the new textile mill which Henry Ford, or the Ford Motor Company of Detroit, were said to be planning. Those rumors, as well as the fact that Lockwood, Greene & Co. have been commissioned to perform the work, recently have been confirmed by the Ford Motor Company.

Naturally, to read that Mr. Ford or his company had entered the textile field was enough to cause a profound stir in textile circles. Success in other fields of manufacturing has led to considerable speculation as to the possibilities of applying Ford methods to textile production. This work is now far enough along to describe it and to show that textile history is in the making in connection with the work.

Briefly, the Ford Motor Company have commissioned Lockwood, Greene & Co. to lay out, in a building known as the Aviation Building, which has been set aside for the purpose in Detroit, the first unit of a mill which will make the cloth that is used as the backing for the artificial leather for both seats and tops in Ford cars. About 50,000 square feet of space in this building will be devoted to the process, which includes carding, spinning, weaving and dyeing.

Space in another building has been set aside for cotton storage and for the opening of the cotton.

The completed mill will contain, roughly, 7,600 spinning spindles and

approximately 200 looms, together with all the necessary preparatory and finishing machinery and a dye-house. The capacity of the plant on a day run of 48 hours a week will be, approximately, 29,000 pounds. Running three shifts, the mill will produce approximately 87,000 pounds per week.

The cloth to be manufactured is a 53-inch sateen, running 1.05 yards to the pound and made of 13s warp and 9s filling yarns.

A large amount of experimental work already has been undertaken and much more is yet to be done before final methods and machinery are decided upon, definitely. Lockwood, Greene & Co.'s problem from the start has been to make the process at the Ford plant as nearly continuous and as automatic as possible, provided, of course, that all departures from established practices and all changes in equipment should result in the conservation of labor and a reduction in the cost of manufacture. Everything now points to a process which will be substantially as follows:

The raw cotton will go first to a bale breaker; next through two vertical openers, set in tandem, and then directly to the cards. Each of these machines will be fed automatically from the preceding machine and the cards will deliver the stock directly to the back of the drawing frames and thence to the slubbers.

Those who are familiar with the cotton manufacturing process will observe two radical departures from common practice, up to this point; first the marked abbreviation of the process by the elimination of picking; and second, the avoidance of the handling of the cotton by human hands from the time it enters the bale breaker until it is delivered to the backs of the slubbers.

After one process of drawing the cotton will pass through the following machines: a slubber, one process of roving, spinning, spooling, warping, slashing and weaving. The weaving will be done on automatic looms.

The cloth taken off the looms will be inspected and will then pass directly to a department adjacent to the weaving room where it will be singed, de-sized, washed, dried, dyed, dried again and tented. The cloth will then be ready for the coating.

Automatic conveyors will be used throughout the plant. Wherever it is possible to couple two processes together, that will be done; for instance, the singeing and the de-sizing processes will be so coupled; also, the washing and the first drying processes.

So much for the facts of the situation. To anyone at all familiar with cotton manufacturing the revolutionary character of the Ford process is apparent.

All of us in Lockwood, Greene & Co. who have had a hand in this work for the Ford Motor Company, look upon it as a singular oppor-

tunity to render a distinct contribution to the advancement of the textile industry. To be able to join Mr. Ford in this, his most recent courageous experiment looking towards the building up of better production methods and the breaking down of barriers to progress in industrial life is, to put it mildly, a great opportunity.

If the Ford Motor Company together with Lockwood, Greene & Co. can produce cloth more efficiently and more economically than that same cloth has been produced in the past, they will have rendered a genuine service not only to the textile industry of the present day but also to the users of textile products for all time to come.

### Review of Cotton Goods Situation.

The current market service letter of the National Wholesale Dry Goods Association gives the following review of the market situation:

"There is apparent a feeling of confidence regarding business conditions during the first six months of 1924. While orders for raw materials and goods in the primary market are not particularly brisk, there is a general feeling that large retail sales, high wages, lack of unemployment and the fact that prices for agricultural products are reaching a more satisfactory basis will make for business stability. General trade is believed to reflect the desire of distributors generally to reduce their inventories so as to present a minimum of merchandise and maximum of liquid capital in their annual statements and also an insistence on turnover. The capacity and ability for quick production by the mills aided by the improvement in transportation by the railroads, factors say, have all had the effect of retarding large purchases for future shipment.

"Cotton piece goods are now selling below replacement cost on the present price basis of raw cotton, but even with this condition existing, demand is reported slack. Commission houses are of the opinion that prices based on higher than 35-cent cotton will result in serious curtailment of buying. Some buyers state that prices based on raw cotton above 27 or 28 cents will cause some cessation in buying, but to what extent will be dependent upon general business conditions.

"A prominent factor in the cotton piece goods market stated that he doubted very much if the country at large realized the present extent of curtailment on the part of the mills and the probability of further increase in curtailment as conditions become more and more difficult through the high price of cotton and the resistance to prices that will enable the mills to operate.

"Another advises: 'My own opinion is that inability to obtain prices that will at most save mills from unbearable loss will bring about an unexpectedly large curtailment with all of its adverse consequences. And yet my guess is no better than, perhaps not as good as, the other fellows, and a surprisingly good demand may exist for such goods, even at what may appear to the consumer to be excessively high prices.'

"The recently announced percale

prices have not brought about any decided purchasing movement despite the contention that compared with gray goods prices, there can be little doubt as to their reasonableness.

"Printers state they will make up goods as they are ordered, but that if the trade does not respond they will have no alternative except to close their plants.

"Demand for gingham in the primary market continues slack and some factors feel retailers and wholesalers are using up their present stocks and that until these are absorbed, no particularly active business in gingham should be expected in spite of the prevailing low prices.

"One mill has withdrawn its recent low prices, but another large factor continues to accept business on the basis announced several weeks ago.

"Wholesalers report gingham as being in better demand and do not expect a repetition of the poor season experienced last year.

"One of the leading factors in denims recently placed its output to April 1 on sale at a price regarded very favorable in view of the present cotton market. His production was sold within 48 hours, indicating, it is said, the existence of a healing demand for goods of that character.

"The manufacturers of work shirts, overalls and similar garments are reported to be able to make sales on the present price of denims without difficulty."

### Auxiliary Relay Made for Long Time Limit Service.

For the purpose of controlling switching operations, mechanical operations and factory processes where a long time limit is desired, a relay, known as the type GK auxiliary relay, has been developed by the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company. Extensive use has been made of this relay in automatic railway sub-stations where various operations must be correctly timed.

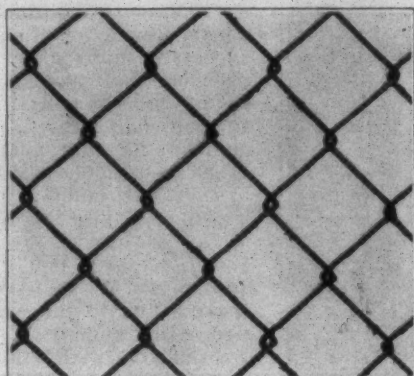
The relay is distinctive in that it is self contained and is so enclosed in a dust-proof case that it can be mounted wherever desired. The timing is accurate, yet the device is designed so that it can be adjusted by any careful workman. The possible time limit adjustments range from a maximum of 40 minutes down to a minimum of 3 minutes.

The operation is effected by a train of gears and worms driven by a standard Westinghouse fan type motor. The last shaft in the train which carries the contacts is operated by a worm which is so arranged that it is normally disengaged by a spring. This worm is mounted on a trunnion and is connected to a small electro-magnet which, when it is energized, will engage the worm with the gear. This coil is usually connected in parallel with the motor winding so that as soon as the relay is energized the motor is started and the coil energized. The worm then engages and the contact starts to move.

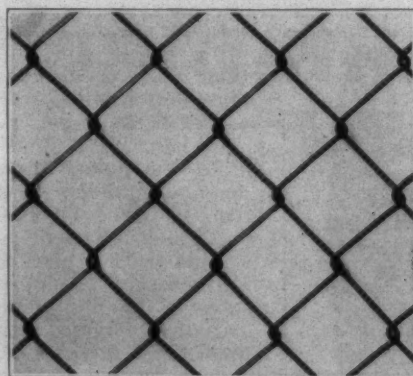


# FOR 8% MORE

## This Great Southern Mill Got a Fence of ARMCO Ingot Iron



This sample of steel wire fabric was installed by an engineer of the New York Zoological Gardens, side by side with the Page-Armco fabric shown below, and at the same time. Note how galvanizing has peeled — how wires have pitted.



Photograph of Page-Armco fabric used in New York Zoo test, taken at same time as photograph of steel wire shown above. Galvanizing is practically intact.

Steel fence fabrics to enclose the grounds of a well-known Southern Cotton Mill would have cost \$1,888. The same amount of ARMCO Ingot Iron Fabric cost \$2,112—a difference of 12 per cent. But fittings, freight, and installation costs were the same for either type of fence—\$922.40. Thus the real difference in cost for the completed fence was only 8 per cent. Naturally the Mill chose PAGE-ARMCO.

Tests indicate that ARMCO Ingot Iron will outlast several installations of steel! If it only doubles the life of steel, the Cotton Mill has saved \$2,586.40.

### PAGE is the Only Fence to be had of ARMCO Ingot Iron

Insist on a Page Fence—the only fence that can be had of ARMCO Ingot Iron. It will give your property positive protection at its lowest cost per year.

#### PAGE FENCE & WIRE PRODUCTS ASSOCIATION

215 N. Michigan Ave.

Chicago, Ill.

In each of the cities listed there is a Page Distributor who carries complete stocks of Page Products and will give prompt estimates and efficient service in construction.

Alabama	Illinois	Michigan	N. Carolina	Pennsylvania
Birmingham	Chicago	Detroit	Charlotte	Philadelphia
California	Indiana	Minnesota		Pittsburgh
Los Angeles	Indianapolis	Minneapolis	Ohio	S. Carolina
Connecticut	Kentucky	Missouri	Ashville	Charleston
New Haven	Louisville	Kansas City	Cincinnati	Tennessee
Colorado	Louisiana	St. Louis	Warren	Chattanooga
Denver	New Orleans		Zanesville	Memphis
Florida	Maryland	New York		Virginia
St. Petersburg	Baltimore	Binghamton	Oklahoma	Lynchburg
Georgia	Massachusetts	Buffalo	Tulsa	Richmond
Atlanta	Boston	New York City	Oregon	Wisconsin
Savannah	Springfield	Rensselaer	Medford	Milwaukee

IN CANADA: Dominion Chain Company, Niagara Falls, Ont., with distributors in London, Ont.; Montreal, Que.; St. Johns, N. B.; Winnipeg, Man.

Address Page Fence and Wire Products Assn. at the city nearest you, or write the main office: PAGE FENCE AND WIRE PRODUCTS ASSN., 215 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.



"America's  
first wire  
fence—1883"

# PAGE

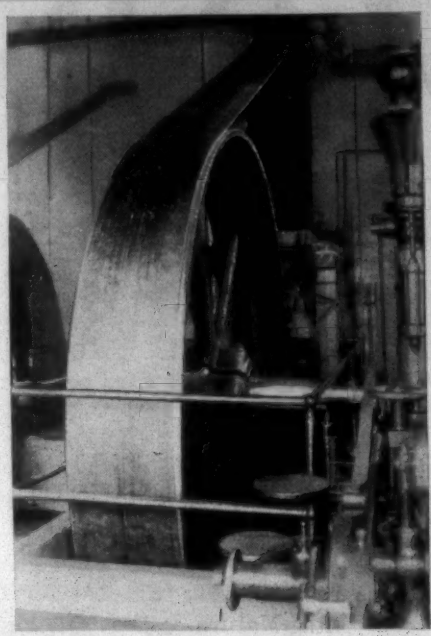
## PROTECTION FENCE



Ingot Iron  
The only wire  
fence made of  
Armco Ingot Iron



Nothing takes the place of *LEATHER*



## They have paid for themselves several times

**T**HE right belt in the right place. The right quality of leather, the right tanning methods, the right weight, flexibility and thickness to transmit the right amount of power—this is what the Graton and Knight Standardized Series of Belts means. And this is belting economy.

Out in the Middle West the manager of a large mill after making several severe tests with different sorts of belts decided to rebelt his entire mill with leather. Among the leather belts that were used for making the tests were some members of the Graton and Knight Standardized Series.

The Graton and Knight Belts stood the tests so much better than any of their competitors that they were chosen for the job.

And this is what the manager of the mill\* wrote us some years later:

"Some of your belts have been running for several years and as they are in as good condition as when they were installed we are unable to give you any opinion as to the length of service we will get out of them, but at this time we are convinced that they have paid for themselves several times."

Send for the book "The Standardization of Belting," and at the same time let us know the type of power transmission you are most interested in. This book tells how, through constant study and analyzation of transmission problems, we have developed a series of belts to meet every condition.

We will gladly have a Graton and Knight engineer call upon you and place at your disposal one of the widest belting experiences in the world.

\*Name upon request.

# GRATON & KNIGHT

WORCESTER, MASS.



# WHO'S WHO

AMONG

## TEXTILE SALESMEN

### W. D. LYERLY. (Whitin Machine Works)

W. D. Lyerly has a big job that takes him over the entire Southern erection for the Whitin Machine Works and the volume of their business keeps him busy.

Mr. Lyerly was born in Rowan County, N. C., near Salisbury, on April 3, 1882.

He had a long practical mill experience, being for 18 years with the Cannon Manufacturing Company. A wide experience with such successful mills gave him the experience that peculiarly fitted him for his present position. The job of superintending the erection of machinery for the manufacture of yarns from the coarsest waste yarns to the finest combed yarns and the keeping of an organization of erectors, scattered throughout the South, requires tact and executive ability and W. D. Lyerly has filled the position to the entire satisfaction of his employers.

He has been with the Whitin Machine Works for twelve years and won his present position through the service he rendered the Whitin Machine Works and their customers.

Mr. Lyerly is married and has one child.



W. D. LYERLY.

States but he makes his headquarters at Charlotte.

He is superintendent of Southern

### JAMES D. SMITH. (Carolina Brush Co.)

James D. Smith started the Carolina Brush Company in 1919 in the basement of his home but the busi-

tended Catawba College at Hickory.

His first cotton mill work was tying on warp bands at the Salisbury Cotton Mills, for which he received 15 cents per day.

He later filled numerous mill positions, including overseer of carding and spinning at the Holt-Williamson Mills, Fayetteville, N. C., and superintendent of the Star Thread Mills, Athens, Ga.

He worked as apprentice in the shops of the Whitin Machine Works and then erected machinery for them for nine years.

Then he was an erector for the Saco-Lowell Shops for three years.

His first experience as salesman was selling Non-Fluid Oil for the N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co.

Later he was with the Bahnson Company and then with the Parks-Cramer Company.

For awhile he quit the textile industry and operated a garage at Albemarle, N. C.

He is now president and superintendent of the Carolina Brush Company.

business has grown so that they have had to enlarge several times.

Jim Smith was born at Albemarle, N. C., on December 22, 1878, and at-

Because of his personality and ease with which he makes friends Jim is rated as a top notch salesman.



JAMES D. SMITH.

Clark's Directory of Southern Textile Mills  
Contains Complete data relative to Southern Mills  
Pocket Size Revised Twice Yearly.

CLARK PUBLISHING CO.  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.



# DUPONT



## DYESTUFFS

*A Greener Developed Blue*

than

*Pontamine Diazo Blue M*

and one as easily discharged to a clear, permanent white is

*Pontamine Diazo Blue BR*

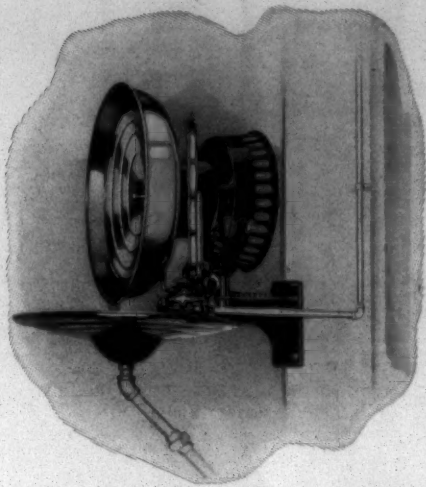
Both types possess excellent solubility, dye level and can be used on all classes of cotton goods. Dyeings show very good fastness to light, washing and perspiration.

**E. I. Du Pont De Nemours & Co. Inc.**

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE







## Bahnsen Humidifiers

The merits of the BAHNSEN Humidifier lie in its combination of such unusual features as Automatic Humidity Control and Perfect Air Circulation.

It is vitally important that you be able to control the amount of humidity in your mill, and the control on the BAHNSEN Humidifier does this for you automatically and accurately.

It is just as important that the humidity in your mill be thoroughly mixed with the air, and evenly distributed throughout the room. The fan on the BAHNSEN Humidifier takes care of this for you effectively and efficiently.

Your problems may have the attention of capable engineers for the asking.

## The Bahnsen Company

Humidification Engineers

Winston-Salem, N. C. New York Office 437 Fifth Ave.

## Miracles With Cotton

(By Wm. C. Dodson.)

When the spinner or weaver walks through his cotton warehouse in an imaginative mood and looks at row after row of bales he probably visualizes the raw cotton as it passes through his plant, as it is opened, as it goes through the cards and frames and finally as it goes from his shipping room in finished yarn or cloth. And he sees nothing strange or unusual about it because in the average manufacturers mind the sole purpose and reason for cotton is that it may be made into the various forms of material classed generally as "dry goods." But let us take another look at this same warehouse full of cotton; this time through the eyes of the chemist and try to follow his mental pictures as he muses and speculates:

A great battleship steams through the sea under radio control; no man is aboard her as she is shortly to be used as a target for Uncle Sam's new battleships of the sky. At a distance of several miles is another vessel carrying the officers, engineers and scientists who are to observe the new weapon of destruction in action. Presently, far in the sky, beyond the target a speck is seen. It grows larger rapidly until it takes the shape of a great bombing airplane. With powerful binoculars the observers can see suspended beneath the plane an oblong steel cylinder, a great bomb. The plane circles over the doomed target and then suddenly down shoots the bomb. It drops ten thousand feet and then from the deck of the fated ship rises a burst of smoke and flames followed by a terrible detonation. Two bales of chemically treated cotton have released their stored up energy in an instant and a once powerful ship is reduced to junk.

The chemist sees all this because he knows that cotton, when treated with the proper amounts of nitric and sulphuric acid, is changed to nitrocellulose or gun cotton and that when gun cotton is in turn saturated with nitroglycerine a double explosion of terrific power is obtained. Thus he sees two bales of cotton sink a battleship.

Now, suppose we go on from the cotton warehouse to the spinning room and get this chemist to talk to us about a few other uses for cotton: we first see an overseer writing some reports on fine white paper. Pointing to the paper, the chemist tells us that by using very short cotton fibres, thoroughly boiling them and then putting them through the proper machinery with the addition of a few chemicals and rosins to act as "sizing" we get paper of a fine quality. He also tells us that by making paper of cotton which is too short to spin we can, as did the Germans in the late war, make a number of articles, including twine, collars, and even a full suit of clothes.

We pass down between the frames and see a girl adjusting a handsome comb in her hair. The comb is a celluloid imitation of tortoise shell and we learn that by first making so-called gun cotton and then by combining it with powdered

camphor under heat and pressure we get "celluloid," which is made into hundreds of articles familiar to everyone. It can be artificially colored, shaped, cut, moulded, engraved, and in fact handled in practically any way desired.

Then, using some of his own apparel as example, he pointed to his necktie and sox. "This tie and these sox," he said, "may appear to be made of the finest silk, but they are in reality made from cotton. By treating cotton with nitric acid and then dissolving it in ether and alcohol we get a thick fluid familiar to many as "new skin" and used to cover cuts and scratches. Now, if we force this thick fluid through fine openings under great pressure it comes out as a very delicate filament. The ether and alcohol are evaporated on dissolved from it and the filaments combined to make the commercial product known as artificial silk."

"This goes still further," he stated. "We can take the above thick fluid and spread it on cloth in the proper manner and thus produce the artificial leather which is used so extensively in automobile upholstery; or we can force a certain type of this fluid through fine slits and make the modern moving picture film. In fact," he concluded, "cotton has so many uses outside the cotton mill that we can't begin to go into detail about any of them."

To summarize the result of our chemist's talk we may take the cotton in the mill warehouse and make:

Cotton cloth and yarns of all kinds.

Explosions of terrible power for our enemies.

Artificial silk for our fancy clothes.

Collodion or "new skin" for our wounds.

Moving pictures and other photographic films for our entertainments.

Combs, brushes, buttons, billiard balls, and all manner of celluloid articles for our needs and pleasures.

Artificial leather for our Fords.

And paper on which to write to our wives, sweethearts and debtors.

### Destruction of Cotton Spindles By Japanese Earthquake.

The Japanese cotton industry was rather fortunate in that the greatest losses sustained by the recent earthquake occurred chiefly outside of Japan's industrial area, and according to the latest complete reports received from Assistant Trade Commissioner Paul P. Steintorf, Kobe, the total number of cotton spindles partially or totally destroyed amounted to 1,039,268 spindles.

### Cotton Produced in Tanganyika Territory.

Final figures, supplied by the Director of Agriculture, place the cotton production in Tanganyika Territory at 2,870,036 pounds during the 1922-23 season, compared with 2,930,988 pounds in 1921-22.



## GENERAL GRANT, WHISKY AND FRANKLIN DYEING

**W**HEN some "well meaning" soul told President Abe Lincoln that General Grant drank a great deal of whisky, Lincoln suggested that it would be a good idea to order a number of barrels of Grant's brand and send one to each of his other generals.

This was Lincoln's characteristic way of pointing out the fundamental truth that results are what count in this world, that you can't get away from the significance of undeniable facts.

Perhaps Grant did drink a great deal of whisky and perhaps this is not a laudable practice, but to a straight thinking man like Lincoln this detail of Grant's character was insignificant in the face of the undeniable fact that Grant was getting results where other generals had failed.

Undoubtedly the Franklin Process of dyeing yarn in the wound form was not entirely successful in every dyeing experiment to which it was subjected in the early days.

Even today there are some very few classes of work for which we do not recommend Franklin Dyeing. (General Grant had his "weak points.")

But thru constant experiment we have increased the scope of Franklin dyeing until today the class of work for which our process is not adapted is practically negligible. And to the straight thinking business man there are certain dominant, outstanding facts about the Franklin Process Company which cannot be overlooked in passing judgment on the advisability of at least giving Franklin Dyeing a trial:

1. Within the short space of ten years the Franklin Process Co. has grown from a small experimental station in Providence to an organization with the largest yarn dyeing capacity in the United States,—three plants in this country, also one near Manchester, Eng.
2. The Textile Alliance states that the Franklin Process Co. is also the largest user of fast vat dyes in the United States.

One very strong reason of course for the success of Franklin Dyeing is the fact that it eliminates the backwinding of yarn from skeins or warps with the resulting delay, inconvenience and waste of yarn through breakage. The winding in the Franklin Process is done before the dyeing, and then from spool to spool, instead of from skein to spool, which effects a considerable saving in time as well as in yarn breakage.

When we consider that brilliance, solidity, evenness and complete penetration of color are prime requisites in fast vat dyeing, and that the Franklin Process Co. is the largest user of fast vat dyes in this country, is it not logical and reasonable to assume that the general average of quality in Franklin Dyeing of all kinds must be of a relatively high standard?

Here is food for thought on the part of the enterprising textile manufacturer. Why do you not settle once for all this question of using Franklin Dyeing in your business by writing or telephoning today to our nearest office and asking to have a Franklin representative call?



### FRANKLIN PROCESS CO.

Philadelphia    PROVIDENCE    Manchester, Eng.

New York Office, 72 Leonard Street

SOUTHERN FRANKLIN PROCESS CO.

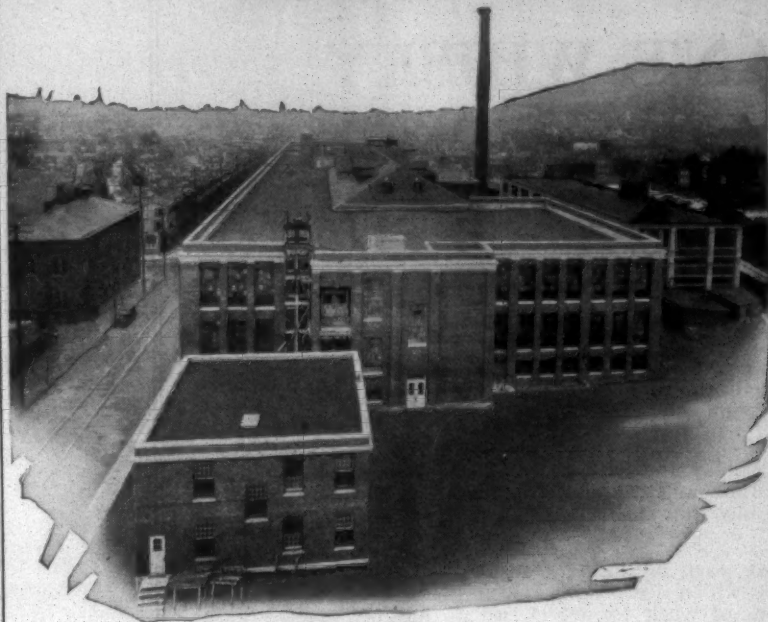
Greenville, S. C.





# **SOLVED!**

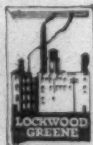
*-the old plant re-made  
without a shut-down*



Here was a mill that had completely outgrown itself. With the demand steadily growing, more production capacity was essential. Yet the company, if it was to continue giving service to its customers, could not afford to close down a single day.

Lockwood, Greene & Co. met the problem by entirely rehabilitating and modernizing the mill, installing a new power plant, new machinery and improving the old. The equipment in the picker room was increased and new pickers were equipped with individual motors. The spinning mill was enlarged with additional frames run by individual chain-driven motors. In the weaving mill, 160 Draper looms were added. These improvements were all made without any interruption of production.

In solving such problems, Lockwood, Greene & Co. have the great advantage of long experience as leaders in textile mill engineering. Hardly a situation arises that does not have its precedent in Lockwood-Greene experience.



**BUILDING  
WITH  
FORESIGHT**

Lockwood-Greene service includes every phase of engineering and management from the planning of new mills to the operation of existing plants. Write for "Building with Foresight," which describes what Lockwood-Greene service has accomplished for others. Or better still, let us discuss with you your particular problems.

## **LOCKWOOD, GREENE & CO. ENGINEERS**

EXECUTIVE OFFICES, 24 Federal Street, BOSTON

BOSTON	ATLANTA	CHICAGO	NEW YORK
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Compagnie Lockwood Greene, Paris, France

## *Says Mill Situation is Uncertain*

The textile industry of North Carolina, which entered upon this year with bright hopes for a long period of the prosperity it was then enjoying is finding it amid clouds of uncertainty and apprehension, according to Hunter Marshall, Jr., secretary and treasurer of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of North Carolina, after attending the mid-winter meeting of the association at Pinehurst.

Reviewing the course of the industry, Mr. Marshall said:

The year which is just closing has been one of varying conditions in the textile industry in North Carolina. At the beginning of the year the mills were running full time and the outlook was good. There were few clouds in the skies, and there was a ready market for products at reasonable margins. Then came a slump in the price of cotton, with a resulting slump in prices of and demand for yarns and cloth. Even during the second quarter, however, most of the mills continued to earn something approaching a fair margin, many of them operating on contracts which they had secured before the slump.

During the third quarter, particularly during July and August, the mill industry in North Carolina, as in the entire South, for that matter, went through the most drastic period of curtailment it has ever experienced. Mills that had followed a policy of night operation abandoned such a policy and were idle during a part of the days. Practically every mill in the State was affected and the majority of them operated just sufficiently to keep their organizations intact and keep their employees from actual want.

"Practically all of our mills are operating today but the market situation is not satisfactory and most of them are barely making ends meet. Our manufacturers have welcomed the high price of cotton and they feel that the prices of yarns and cloth must follow. The buyers are fighting hard against the advances, however, and present margins will not make dividends except for the exceptionally efficient or fortunate mill.

"Most of the mills will little more than break even on the entire year's operation. Some of them which are operated most successfully and have been fortunate in their buying and selling will make fair dividends. Many others will not be able to return any profits to their stockholders.

"Conditions in the industry are still unsettled. In fact, the industry has never experienced a period of greater uncertainty. No one knows what cotton is going to do. In the face of the short crop and apparently logical reasons for continued high prices domestic and export buyers are cautious and the actual demand for and takings of goods are slow. Conditions abroad are unsettled and none can gauge the demand that may be anticipated for good for export. Then this is a political year and the matters of legislation and taxes add to the general state of uncertainty.

"While the year has been a most unsatisfactory one from most standpoints there are some bright spots. During 1922 and the present year the industry has been "finding itself." Not only the executives and stockholders and the operatives of our mills, but the public—all have been coming into a fuller appreciation of the importance of the industry to the whole people as well as to the individuals, stockholders and workers, whose livelihood is directly dependent upon its continuous prosperity. Any distress or demoralization in the textile industry means reduced payrolls, with attendant loss and discomfort and inconvenience not only to those directly affected but to everyone interested in commerce, agriculture and other lines of human endeavor in the community.

"Another bright spot is found in the increasing cordiality and sympathetic understanding that has been growing up between executives and operatives. During the latter part of the war and during the wild days that followed it was the exceptional man who maintained his equilibrium. During those days in some mill communities misunderstandings grew up and there was a loss of touch and sympathy. The whole industry, in so far as its labor problem is concerned, is on a more stable footing than for the past several years. The operatives of Southern mills have come to be recognized for just what they are—the most intelligent, individualistic and straight thinking operatives in the world. With rare exceptions both executives and operatives want to do the square thing, and, being of the same blood, with the same ideals and aspirations, they have no trouble in understanding the other's viewpoint and getting together on common ground.

"It is worthy of note that, while many mills increased wages in the rosy days of the beginning of the year and were compelled to cut them later, there was no hint of misunderstanding or discord over the matter.

"Still another bright spot, gratifying to the people of the State at large as to the personnel of the industry, is the attention the textile industry and industry generally in North Carolina and the South, has commanded in other sections. This section has been visited during the past year by a number of the foremost economists, newspaper correspondents and financial leaders in the country. These men have been attracted by the wonderful development that has been made by industry in this section and their special stories, magazine articles and reports have been worth tens of thousands of dollars to our section at large from an advertising standpoint. These writings have not only acquainted the people of the country as a whole with our advantages and opportunities and attainments but they have made our own people realize more fully than ever before something of the magnitude of our industrial growth and its importance to the community at large.



# HOUGHTON

## HOUGHTON'S WARP CONDITIONER

*An Advertisement by Chas. E. Carpenter*

**H**OUGHTON'S WARP CONDITIONER is the last word in this character of product. It is new, yet not revolutionary. It possesses all of the merits of the softeners and tallow products which have gone before, plus those niceties of refinement or improvements which make the up-to-the-minute product which it is. It is the result of evolution rather than of revolution. It is the natural consequence of years of experience and unsparing research.

It is one thing to add the desired weight to the yarn in the size and quite another to carry that weight through every process to the finished cloth. HOUGHTON'S WARP CONDITIONER will actually do this. And it will do it better than any other product.

How do we know this?  
The Houghton Research Staff obtained the cooperation of six friendly mills, and it was agreed to make an extensive practical test of the principle products used in combination with the starch and size in the conditioning process. But to identify these products only by number, so that in the operation there would be no prejudice on the part of those making the practical test.

The result was 100 per cent in favor of HOUGHTON'S WARP CONDITIONER. The reader will thus appreciate that HOUGHTON'S WARP CONDITIONER is not a theoretical or laboratory product, but one which has been perfected with the aid and cooperation of the practical mill man. Not the least of the important properties possessed by this product is its ability to add additional strength to the warp and thus reduce breakage to a minimum heretofore unheard of. This is due to the extraordinary penetrating power and adhesive strength of the CONDITIONER.

It carries the size into the heart of the warp and holds it there, while it also holds the fibres tighter together.

The bleaching and finishing process which reveals the defects of the older type of softeners has no terrors for HOUGHTON'S WARP CONDITIONER, for by its use the defects so generally developed by these processes are reduced to an inconsequential item.

When we were seeking a name for this improved product, for it is an improved product rather than a new one, a mill man suggested that we call it MILL HAPPINESS, as he claimed that it would relieve the average mill man of his greatest worries and make mill life for everyone happier all around.

We might have adopted the suggestion were it not for the fact that the name might mislead some to believe that the product was a quack remedy or secret compound. We are more than anxious that the mill man should realize that we are not dealers in nostrums. Our products are the result of scientific research and not compounds composed of a little of this and a little of that put together by some rule or thumb method.

HOUGHTON'S WARP CONDITIONER is a product which the mill man has wanted for years. At times the softeners and tallow products have come close to supplying the want only to fail in some one or more important detail. This product fails in none.

We feel that a personal interview with one of our representatives will be far more satisfactory than correspondence on this product, and therefore we would suggest that you 'phone or drop a note to the nearest address given below, so that the next time our representative goes over your territory he will make it a point to call on you.

'Phone or write the note now, while it is fresh in your memory.

### E. F. HOUGHTON & COMPANY

Works: Philadelphia—Chicago

ATLANTA, GA.  
8 Courtland St.  
Phone: Walnut 2067

GREENSBORO, N. C.  
P. O. Box 81  
Phone: 1990

GREENVILLE, S. C.  
511 Masonic Temple  
Phone 2316

ST. LOUIS, MO.  
418 N. 3rd St.  
Phone: Olive 3559

Allentown, Pa., Baltimore, Md., Boston, Mass., Buffalo, N. Y., Cincinnati, O., Cleveland, O., Davenport, Ia., Denver, Col., Detroit, Mich., Harrisburg, Pa., Hartford, Conn., Indianapolis, Ind., Kalamazoo, Mich., Los Angeles, Cal., Milwaukee, Wis., Newark, N. J., Pittsburgh, Pa., Portland, Me., Portland, Ore., San Francisco, Cal., Seattle, Wash., Syracuse, N. Y., England, Ireland, Scotland, France, New Zealand, Australia, Norway, Spain, Belgium, Japan.

*Oils and Leathers for the Textile Industry*



## "Modern"

"Any given operation in a textile plant is efficient only when the results desired are produced at a minimum cost in time, labor and expense."

Many important results in better color, softer texture and finer appearance to fabrics are being obtained in hundreds of mills because their operators fully realize the benefits which follows the use of

### Wyandotte Textile Soda Wyandotte Concentrated Ash Wyandotte Kier Boiling Special

These special alkalies achieve quality results because they are made for definite purposes. It is not surprising then that the unusual work they accomplish is realized at an economical cost.

Ask your supply man



The J. B. Ford Co., Sole Manufacturers  
Wyandotte, Michigan

## Carders' Meeting in Charlotte

The meeting of the Carders' Division of the Southern Textile Association, held in the Chamber of Commerce in Charlotte on Wednesday, November 5, was called to order by J. O. Corn, chairman, at 10:30 a. m.

Mr. Corn called on James A. Chapman, president of the Southern Textile Association, who stressed the invaluable work that has been done through the sectional meeting. President Chapman urged that members of the association enter very fully into the discussions at the meeting. "You get out of these meetings just what you put into them," he said, and a full discussion of all questions that come up are of great value to all of those present.

Marshall Dilling, former chairman of the Carders' Division, also urged the fullest possible participation by the members present. He said that the growing spirit of cooperation that is so evident in Southern mills has come as a direct result of the efforts of the work of the Southern Textile Association. Mr. Dilling also mentioned that the New England mills that have recently purchased Southern plants are retaining Southern superintendents and overseers. The fact that the New England mills recognize the ability of Southern superintendents and overseers is a very marked tribute to the men who are in charge of the Southern mills, he said.

In opening the meeting, Mr. Corn stated that the sessions would vary somewhat from those of previous meetings in that there would be no prepared speeches by a few men. This was done, he explained, in order that they might be no criticism on the point that all of the discussions were carried on by a few men.

Mr. Corn then formally opened the discussion by asking how many men had made changes in their opening systems since 1921. About 10 men indicated that they had made such changes.

A. F. Briggs, Bessemer City: We formerly made our mix by opening and piling a day's run of cotton on the floor. We now use a No. 4 bale breaker, feeding from 10 bales at once.

Mr. Corn: Can you get as good results from your cotton at once as by allowing it to stand?

Mr. Briggs: We get good results, opening the cotton in opening room, sending it thence to the breaker, keeping about eight hours' supply ahead of the machines. We feed evenly off of the pile, opening about 10 bales for a mix.

G. W. Lehman, Huntsville, Ala.: We shake our cotton thoroughly before opening, but on account of lack of space are not able to keep more than four hours' supply ahead of the breaker. We made a shaker with an apron 84 inches wide, with spikes to help fluff the cotton. We get a good mix. One man watches the laps constantly to note all unevenness and we get less variation than we formerly had. We feed direct to the hopper and then convey the cotton to the picker room.

Mr. Corn then asked how many men present were using compressed

cotton exclusively, but got no affirmative replies.

L. H. Miller, Limestone and Hamrick Mills, Gaffney, S. C.: We have two mills and two opening systems. In one we use the vertical opener and in the other we do not. In the vertical opener system, we mix 10 bales to a stack and age the cotton three days and three nights before putting it into the vertical opener. In the other room, where we mix by hand, we open 20 bales and set aside for the opening room. We open the cotton as fast as one side of the floor is cleared. We mix it thoroughly by hand and get better results, less waste, more production and less variation when mixing by hand than when using the vertical opener.

T. W. Harvey, Waxhaw, N. C.: Do you men use the same grade of cotton at both mills?

Mr. Miller: We use the same grade cotton and the same settings throughout.

Mr. Harvey: How does the appearance of the lap from the mixing not put through the vertical opener compare with the appearance of the lap where vertical opener is used?

Mr. Miller: We get a better lap and cleaner work where we mix by hand.

Mr. Harvey: How does your breaking strength compare?

Mr. Miller: Breaking strength is better where vertical opener is not used.

Mr. Harvey: I think the difference is in the picker room. Using the same equipment and same settings, the variation must be due to some fault in the picker room. Are you sure your settings are absolutely the same?

Mr. Miller: Absolutely the same.

Mr. Corn: Has anyone tried mixing cotton partly from compressed bales and partly from uncompressed bales?

Mr. Chapman: In using compressed cotton last summer, we found that opening the cotton in the warehouse as far ahead as we could was of material help in handling it afterward. We have a bale breaker, three vertical openers in tandem, three processes of pickers. We think that vertical openers give us cleaner cotton. We take 3 per cent waste out of compressed cotton.

Mr. Clark: At several meetings I have called attention to the fact that English mills using single roving for numbers up to 40s and higher at times. I asked J. S. Drake, when he was in England, to investigate the English opening system that allowed them to use single roving on fine counts. Mr. Drake found some mills spinning 60s and 70s yarns from single roving. As you know, the English mills thoroughly mix and age their cotton before using and that is why they can spin from single roving.

B. M. Bowen, Salisbury, N. C.: Prior to 1921, we opened our cotton and used it at once. We now open one day's supply ahead. We are spinning 20s warp and 22s filling. Opening our cotton a day ahead has helped our breaking strength and

Continued on Page 18)



## Take Advantage of October

New York October is seven cents under the Spring Months.

A Western shipper rated at over a million, and by our experience one of the most satisfactory shippers in the West, offers through us a limited quantity of cotton for shipment September, 1924, through August, 1925.

Middling Inch at 100 on October, buyers call, and in addition extends the following privilege.

### On Call and Back on Call

After the price is fixed by purchaser the cotton may be placed back on call as often as desired by adding ten points to the basis on each call. For illustration, if the price were fixed with Octobers at 28 cents, the present level, and Octobers should afterwards reach, say, 29.10, the purchaser could place cotton back on call and the basis would then be even October, and the cotton would still be on call. The privilege of calling and putting back on call may be exercised as often as desired.

They also offer the privilege of changing the month that the cotton is based on from October to any other month at New York differences.

The above proposition is also made for January, 1924, through December, 1924, based on March or May.

Shipper is able to show ample financial responsibility.

If other than Middling Inch is desired communicate with us.

### Prompt and Spring Shipments

We are offered cotton for shipment prompt or January through July at a very reasonable basis, and solicit inquiries.

Name of Shipper given in every case before sale, and shippers contract given in every instance.

**WILLIAM & YORK WILSON, Inc.**  
**COTTON BROKERS**

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Telephone 9942

*Representing Reliable Shippers Throughout the Belt*



**Carders' Meeting in Charlotte.**

(Continued from Page 16)

reduced variation in numbers. I would like to ask Mr. Miller which system gives him cleanest laps?

Mr. Miller: Laps from our hand fed cotton are cleaner.

Mr. Corn asked Mr. Miller why he changed to vertical openers and if the breaking strength dropped when he installed vertical openers.

Mr. Miller: We installed the vertical opener because we expected to save the time and labor in opening by hand and to get just as good results. My mills expect me to get the same results and that is what I am trying to do. I have not gotten as good results so far.

Mr. Corn: Who else is feeding cotton direct?

Mr. Townsend: We installed vertical openers in 1921. We did not change any other process when vertical openers were installed.

Mr. Corn: So far we have gotten one result. Mr. Chapman has changed his mixing system but made no changes in his settings. The point we are trying to make is how much the vertical opener does affect the mixing.

Mr. Campbell: Where mix stands, does the humidity affect the weight as the cotton is fed through the pickers. We tried mixing one day ahead. The laps in damp weather are heavier. We mix from bales and then feed to bale breaker to opener. Damp weather affects our laps.

Mr. Chapman: Did you find that all absorbed or lost the same amount of moisture? Taking cotton from various bales does not give us the same results. We open on the floor and find that cotton from damp bales gives us more weight, while we get the reverse effect from dry bales.

Mr. Harvey: Compressed bales retain about 8 per cent moisture when baled damp. Opened cotton loses weight in dry weather, and gains weight in damp weather. The picker room man then tries to change his laps in damp weather and consequently makes light work. I never allow picker man to change laps on a rainy day. Just let them run a pound heavier on damp days.

Mr. Corn: A good point to investigate is what percentage is contained in the average mixing of cotton. Does any one know the average percentage of compressed bales. This information would be valuable.

Rogers W. Davis, Saco-Lowell Shops: As a maker of vertical openers, we think that if cotton is left open three days and then run through vertical opener, the results will be excellent. The English mills pile their cotton on the floor, then take this loose cotton and feed it into the vertical opener. They get very clean work.

Mr. Miller: We thought that a layout with vertical openers would save us the trouble of opening and ageing and the time and labor involved and expected to the same results as when we opened it by hand and allowed it to stand and did not use vertical openers.

Marshall Dilling then asked Mr. Miller how long his cotton stands before it is fed to vertical opener.

Mr. Miller: It goes to vertical opener at once.

Mr. Dilling: That probably ex-

plains the difference. The loose cotton sent to the vertical opener would probably give much better results.

Mr. Miller: I think that is a good idea, but we lack space. The point, as I understand it, is to save time and labor and do away with hand mixing.

Mr. Corn then asked how many men were running vertical openers at speeds of 650, 600 or 500. One man was running 650, two at 600 and several at 500. He also asked if anyone had experimented with changes in speeds of vertical openers.

Mr. Campbell: I have not experimented with varying speeds on the vertical opener, but have tried raising and lowering the beater to find different percentages of waste I would get.

Mr. Corn: What results did you get?

Mr. Campbell: I found only a fractional percentage difference. The average variation in lowering or raising the beater was one and one-half of one per cent.

Mr. Touchstone: In changing beaters, did you see any difference in the condition of the cotton?

Mr. Campbell: Using the beater as low as possible the cotton looked better, there were no curls.

Mr. Touchstone: I have found that running with vertical opener with the beater close up cuts the cotton and running it too far away makes lumpy work.

Mr. Corn: Has anyone experimented with fan speeds for vertical openers?

Mr. Miller: I find that vertical openers at low screen speed take out less white cotton.

Mr. Corn: If the cotton is carried directly to the vertical opener, a fan speed as low as possible will give better results.

Mr. Miller: What per cent of waste should we get from low middling cotton?

Mr. Townsend: I found that by running two bales of cotton through the vertical opener twice, I got a waste of a little more than one per cent on the first time through. The second showed the same result. The waste both times was slightly more than one per cent.

Mr. Anderson, Highland Park Mills, Charlotte: We use the Murray cleaning machine and get excellent results.

Rogers Davis: In running cotton through vertical openers twice, I know of tests that showed 18 pounds of waste taken out the first time and 17 pounds the second time. Grids were set three-quarters closed.

Mr. Corn: In using two vertical openers, there is little difference in the waste taken out the first and second, but there is more dirt in the first.

Mr. Chapman: With bars wide open on three vertical openers, we got out 3 per cent waste. There was little difference in the waste from the three.

Mr. Corn: How many men are using the Murray cleaner? Three men reported its use.

S. B. Todd, Gastonia: We have a Murray, but no vertical opener. I prefer the Murray. I get an average of three pounds of waste to the bale of cotton, it is all dirt. I know

of one mill, after seeing Murray machine in our plant, that abandoned its vertical opener and reported good results. It works well in tandem. We increased breaking strength on 38s hosiery yarns by two pounds using the Murray.

D. W. Robinson, Wateree Mills, Camden, S. C.: We have a Murray and it gives good results. Get three pounds of waste to bale of cotton. Use of the Murray enabled us to drop from 1 1-16 cotton to 1 inch cotton and cut out one process of pickers. Our opening system is as follows: The floor is laid out in numbered spaces, with numbers on the wall to correspond to numbers on the floor. We use compressed and double compressed cotton. Find that ageing the cotton is the most important feature and should be properly done when space is available. We open 26 bales, now having increased from ten bales, opening direct from bale, mixing lightly from each bale, thus getting all defective bales. Careful opening shows up any bad bales, allows them to be thrown out and permits the adjustment of the loss with people who sold us the cotton. We use numbered wall tags to correspond with bale numbers. We are very much pleased with the Murray machine.

Mr. Corn: We would like more information about this machine before the next meeting.

Mr. Jones, of Shawmut, Ala.: Did you notice whether the variation of the numbers was affected by using the Murray machine?

Mr. Todd: Our numbers are even.

Mr. Chapman: My advice is to open all you can and take out as much as possible. Get it out before it hurts you in later processes.

Mr. Corn: Has any one been able to use a lower grade of cotton after installing a Murray machine than before installing it?

T. W. Harvey told of an instance where he used a much lower grade cotton than was regularly running and using No. 4 bale breaker was able to make as good yarns as formerly.

Mr. Lehman, Huntsville, Ala.: I have patented an opener to be inserted in the conveying trunk with a screen beneath the beater which enables us to get out more waste than with a Murray. We get two bushels of dirt out twice daily and get better numbers and more production.

**Pickers.**

Mr. Corn: The first question on pickers is relative to the length of laps and the variation in their length. Several men have measured laps to make reports to this meeting.

Mr. Campbell told of a number of tests he had made, showing variation length of laps as found by measuring. His first measurement showed variation ranging from 1 yard and 2 inches, 18 inches to the longest lap to shortest. He measured his laps by rolling them on floor and was extremely careful in handling them.

Mr. Touchstone reported on a number of tests he had made, using 47 yard lap, the tests being made on successive days, one rainy and one dry day. His tests were made by using a large number of measurements.

J. S. Sentell, of Fayetteville, N. C.,

reported results of tests on lap variation as did Mr. Jones, of Shawmut, Ala., the latter reporting a variation of 1.36 per cent on rainy days. Mr. Townsend also reported results of tests to find lap variation, reporting, after a large number of tests, a total variation on 6 machines of 2 yards on all machines in two days.

David Clark: Reports at Anniston, Ala., meeting of the Carders' Section showed variations of from 4 to 6 yards in the laps. What makes the difference?

T. W. Harvey: We are using better picker room help than we formerly did.

Mr. Clark: That could not make such a difference in one year's time.

Mr. Campbell: If it is in order, I would like to ask what causes variation in laps. (Laughter.)

Mr. Corn: We must rule you as out of order at this time.

Mr. Pickens: Measuring laps on floor is bound to be inaccurate. Best way is to use measured string on lap when started on roll.

Mr. Campbell: I tried four ways of measuring laps. With a measured string, I found that the string went right through with the lap.

Mr. Touchstone: I can't agree with some of the variations reported unless the measurements are accurate. To measure laps I built a number of aprons, and wound off by a crank, using wires one yard apart to measure with. I used a chalk and measured every yard between the wires. This does not give measure in inches, but gives it in terms of one-quarter, one-half and three-quarter yards.

T. W. Harvey: One man reports a variation of 12 inches in laps, another of 1 yard, another of 10 inches. I want to know how laps were measured.

B. M. Bowen: I rolled my laps on the floor to measure them. Found a variation from 64 yards 10 inches to 65 yards 8 inches, or 12 inches variation, on colored cotton.

Mr. Santell: I measured by rolling lap on floor.

Mr. Corn: A more accurate way is to measure on the apron.

Mr. Whittier, of Chattahoochee, Ga., described how laps were measured at Lowell Textile School, the device being an old lapper screen arranged so that it would measure as laps were wound off. A variation of from 12 to 14 per cent was found.

Mr. Corn then asked how lap variation might be reduced.

W. M. Williams, of Lincolnton, said that he found variations caused by worm yoke on roller holding the gear, so that at times one more tooth was used and at others one tooth less, making one lap longer and the next lap shorter.

Mr. Touchstone: I found that the yoke that holds the knock-off in position will allow lever to play 1/4 to 1-16 of an inch. I took off the knock-off lever and put on a steel plate with screws to hold knock-off motion. This cut variation to some extent.

Mr. Campbell: I found trouble caused by friction shoe, found it on lap pin rollers on logger head and reduced variation by eliminating this trouble.

Mr. Drake, of Pacific Mills: Keep the shoes clean, the gears properly



adjusted, otherwise there will be friction at the loggerheads. Watch these carefully, keep oiled and clean and variation will be lowered.

Mr. Harvey: Has anyone made variation tests on new machines where there could be no play from worn parts?

Mr. Drake: I tested on new machines and found about one-third yard variation.

Mr. Dilling: While measuring laps, did anyone test variation in grains per yard rather than in length of lap?

Mr. Touchstone: I did and found variation of  $\frac{1}{4}$  ounce over entire length of 49 yards. The weight of lap per yard was  $11\frac{1}{2}$  ounces.

Mr. Corn: How many have tested yard by yard by cutting. The total variation by yards and inches is important, and the yard by yard variation is important.

Mr. Drake: On 2 processes of picking, we find an average from three laps from back of finisher to give a variation about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ounces per yard.

The meeting was then adjourned for lunch.

#### Cabaret Luncheon.

At 1 p. m. a very enjoyable cabaret luncheon was served in the dining room at the Chamber of Commerce. David Clark presided. An excellent vaudeville program was rendered by a troupe from one of the Charlotte theaters, the expenses of which were paid by a large number of the machinery firms having offices in Charlotte.

#### Afternoon Session.

The afternoon session convened at 2:30.

Mr. Corn: We will take up the question of speed of beaters on 1 inch cotton.

Mr. Campbell: We were running on coarse work and changed to fine and made some changes on beater speeds that helped us. We changed the mill from 8s to 16s yarns to 30s warp and 41s filling for weaving. The breaking strength went down so without making draft changes we changed the pickers.

First breaker picker, a double beater breaker picker, 28-inch, 3-blade—was running 51 beats per inch and was changed to 64 beats per inch.

The second picker, a 2-blade, 18-inch, was changed from 36 to 37 beats per inch.

Finisher picker, a 3-blade carding beater, was changed from 100 to 66 beats per inch. Breaking strength before the change averaged 54 pounds, after the change it averaged 62 $\frac{1}{2}$  pounds.

T. W. Harvey: What speeds were you running on 3-blade beater before and after the change?

Mr. Campbell: The first was running 980 r. p. m. and was changed to 1000; second was running 1160 and changed to 1360, finisher picker was running 1200 r. p. m. and changed to 1025.

Mr. Williams, of Highland Park Mills, said he used porcupine beaters making 900 r. p. m. and 15 beats per inch; intermediate picker, 2 blades, 1025 r. p. m. and 45 beats per inch; finisher picker, 3 blades, 900 r. p. m. and 45 beats per inch. Using porcupine beater and Murray machine, he cut speed on finisher picker from 1000 to 900 r. p. m. and in-

creased breaking strength by 6 pounds.

Mr. Touchstone: I run total beats per inch of 161; breaker 28, intermediate 64 and finisher 69, using 2-blade beater on intermediate and breaker picker.

Mr. Robinson, of Wateree Mills: I run porcupine at 720 r. p. m., carding beater at 18 beats per inch, and find 1000 to 1050 best carding beater speed. We are using about 1030 and find breaking strength better at this speed.

Mr. Corn: We will now hear from D. D. Towers, of the Saco-Lowell Shops, on the subject of variation of length of laps.

Mr. Towers: Before taking up that subject, I want to say a word about vertical openers. When I was superintendent of the Canton (Ga.) Mills, we put in two English built Crichton openers, which were among the first installed in the South. We got cleaner and stronger yarn and the work ran better all around, the breaking strength being much better. In another mill of 60,000 spindles 2 processes of vertical openers, with eveners on breakers gave greater production and better breaking strength and more even yarn, and enabled the mill to use a lower grade of cotton. My experience with vertical openers shows that they invariably improve the work.

Mr. Towers' remarks on variation of length of laps were as follows:

At your last meeting a statement was made by one of your members that he had found a wide variation in actual length of laps taken from different finisher pickers that were supposed to be geared alike.

As a representative of the Saco-Lowell Shops, I was asked to discuss this point along with the general question of evenness of laps.

Theoretically, a picker should knock off at the same yardage each time, unless the gears are changed, but in practice there may be some variation caused by conditions which cannot always be absolutely controlled.

First: There is the friction under which each lap is wound, a change at this point will affect the length, a hard lap will measure longer than a soft one due to the greater tendency of a hard wound lap to stretch while being built.

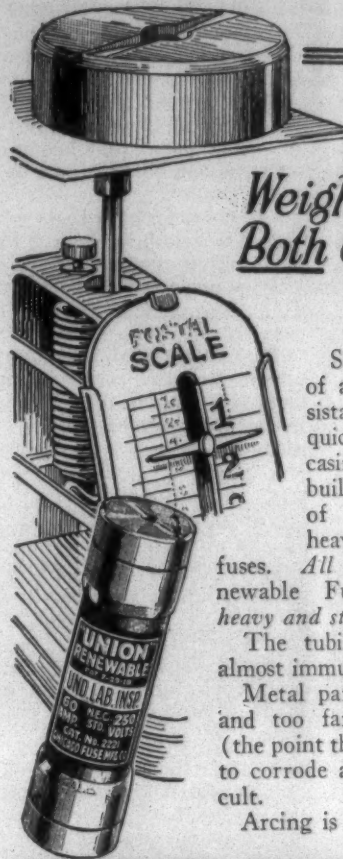
Second: The knock-off latch lever and drop lever may become worn at point of engagement so that the actual knock-off may not come on exactly the same tooth each time; in which event if one lap measures long the next one will be correspondingly short.

Third: The worm on end of calender roll which drives the shaft operating the knock-off mechanism, may become so worn as not to mesh properly, thereby causing a tooth to occasionally skip, which if it does occur will cause trouble in lengths.

Fourth: The rollers in loggerheads may stick up and cause the lap roller to drag which will allow the cotton to wrinkle and pile up, thereby causing lap to run uneven in length.

On a Saco-Lowell picker, if proper attention is given to these four points, the variation in actual length of laps will be negligible.

In a Southern mill recently I had occasion to measure laps from nine



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Kitson finishers that had been running twenty years. No special preparation was made, we simply took each machine as it doffed and rolled out the lap. Right here I wish to say that care must be used in unrolling laps for measurement; the proper way being to lay lap on floor and unroll by carefully pushing from you, placing the hands near top of lap instead of at bottom, and walk right down the middle of lap as it is unrolled. This will eliminate any stretch during the unrolling.

On the nine machines mentioned above the longest lap was 151 feet, 9 inches, while the shortest was 148 feet, 9 inches, a difference of just 3 feet. The average length being 150 feet.

Three days later the same machines were again measured. This time the longest was 151 feet and shortest 148 feet, 8 inches, or a difference of 28 inches. The average length being 149 feet, 9 inches.

These variations are so small that they are practically negligible.

The gearing on these machines figured an actual length of 142.38 feet, which indicates a natural stretch in lap of 5.3 per cent based on theoretical length.

We next made a lap as hard as it could be run, then on same machine as soft as possible and on measuring found a difference in length of approximately 1 per cent. The hard lap being of course the longer.

The evenness of a lap should be determined by accurately weighing each yard of its entire length, rather

than by judging from the net total weight. The weighing should be done on a pair of sensitive balance scales graduated to 1-16 oz.

It is no difficult matter to weigh 45 yards out of a 50-yard lap and the variation should not be over one ounce from the heaviest to lightest yard.

With proper machines accurately adjusted and operated this can, provided the cotton has been properly opened, be cut down to  $\frac{1}{4}$  ounce variation.

I have conducted tests where this result was obtained on a two process picking system: where intermediates are used there should be no difficulty at all in securing such results.

To secure good evenness of laps when only two process picking is used it is essential to have a set of eveners applied to the breaker pickers.

With properly prepared breaker laps it should not be necessary to move regulating screw on finisher eveners but seldom.

The practice of moving this screw as each lap is weighed in order to keep total weight within a half pound variation up and down from standard, is a great source of uneven work, for it tends to throw the yard by yard weight all out of balance.

What is the use of trying to hold weight of lap to a variation of only  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent when the best we can expect when weighed yard by yard is 6 to 7 per cent variation.

It is my honest opinion based on many tests and years of experience

that if a variation of one pound is allowed on either side of standard that much more uniform work will result due to the fact that the regulating screw will seldom have to be touched.

In order to produce finisher laps with minimum yard by yard variation the following points must be given careful attention:

First: The throw of the eveners belt must be properly set so that no matter whether there is 3, 4 or 5 laps on apron the resulting lap will weigh approximately the same.

This is adjusted by moving fulcrum point of top lever in or out, as the case may be.

Second: Lapping or creeling the apron should be done "one by one," that is, as each finished lap is doffed, a full lap should be laid on the apron.

This isn't hard to keep straight if one uses the "knock-off" on the previous machine and sets them to produce laps weighing approximately the same net total as the finisher laps.

Third: Feed rolls should be taken out and thoroughly cleaned and the bearings examined at least once each month on each machine. (Some mills do this every two weeks.) At this same time all eveners parts must be cleaned and examined to make sure no pedal nor pin is sticking or rubbing.

At one mill where I had occasion to make an examination we had to drive some of the eveners pedals off with a hammer; they had never had them out, yet the owners wondered

why they could not produce even yarn.

Fourth: The load on the eveners belt must be reduced to a minimum; therefore attention must be given to the apron to see that it is not too tight or its rollers sticking in their bearings.

One could go on at length with this subject of evenness of work but expect that my time is up. However, if any of you have any questions I'll do my best to answer them.

Mr. Corn: The next question to come up is that of drawing weighings.

Mr. Campbell: I made a series of tests, one on a rainy day, another on a dry and fair day and another on a normal day. The variation on drawing from 12 weighings was 3 grains. On the next test, using laps known to vary  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pounds, the variation was 3 grains.

David Clark: I understand the objects of these tests is to see whether it pays to keep the variation within a half pound or allow it to run wild up to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pounds.

Mr. Townsend: With laps known to vary not more than one-half pound each way, the heaviest was 46 and the lightest  $44\frac{1}{2}$ . Starting with laps known to vary  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pounds, the variation was 3 pounds.

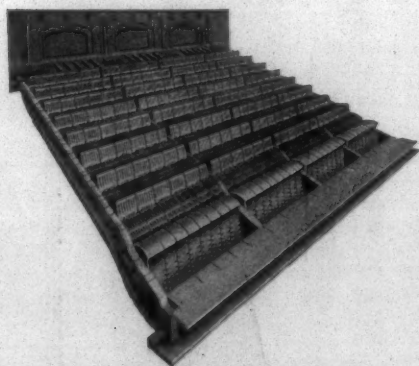
With a variation known to be  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pounds, I got 46 as the lowest and  $44\frac{1}{2}$  as the highest.

With laps  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pounds off, the heaviest was 46 and the lightest  $44\frac{1}{2}$ . Two tests gave the same variation, using laps known to vary  $\frac{1}{2}$  pound and other to vary  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pounds.

Mr. Dilling: We are likely to be too much concerned over an appar-

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ently great variation in laps, when measured in yards and not so much concerned over a smaller variation as measured in grains per yard. Remember that laps are often 3 to 4 yards off, but that  $\frac{1}{4}$  ounce variation on a 11-ounce lap is equivalent to 3 2-3 yards if measured in length. We are likely to look too closely at the length variation and not close enough at the variation in weight. Percentage variation is the real basis for measurement.

Mr. Jones, of Shawmut, Ala., reported in two tests, that on the first day, using laps known to be  $\frac{1}{2}$  pound off, the variation was 3 grains, on the second day 4 grains.

Mr. Chapman: Using laps known to be off  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pounds, we got a variation that was practically the same as on laps known to be  $\frac{1}{2}$  yard off.

Mr. Corn: From a good many tests, it seems that the variation laps known to be  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pounds off and those known to be  $\frac{1}{2}$  pound, there is little difference in the variation.

Mr. Corn: Did anyone take yard for yard weighings of laps known to be  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pounds off?

Mr. Campbell: I made two tests, the variation being  $\frac{1}{4}$  ounces per yard in each case.

B. F. Houston asked if men who made tests took all the sliver from the same frame.

Mr. Touchstone: I took sliver from the same frames.

Mr. Townsend: My tests were made with sliver from different frames.

Mr. Campbell: I made tests on same machines.

Mr. Houston: I wanted to know

because the fibre is not always condensed properly, which makes a difference in laps.

Mr. Clark: The reasons for these tests is that some of the spinners are blaming the carders for the variation in yarn numbers. It was found at the Spinners' Meeting that tests made from every bobbin on the side of a spinning frame showed variations of from 3 to 4 numbers of yarn. Some of the spinners said this was the carders' fault.

#### Cards.

Mr. Campbell: How many of you have weighed card sliver immediately before and immediately after stripping and what variation did you find?

Mr. Touchstone: Such tests were made at one mill by a special man working several days. He found that it took cards 30 minutes to get back to normal after stripping. He was carding 11 pounds per hour. He found that sliver weighed 56 grains before stripping and 42 grains afterwards and it took 30 minutes to get back to the higher weight.

Mr. Corn: Card sliver weighs more just before stripping because it gets the least bit heavier as the card fills up.

Mr. Campbell: When should I weigh sliver?

Mr. Corn: One hour before stripping.

Mr. Touchstone: If you strip twice a day weigh the sliver half way between stripping time.

Mr. Chapman: I know of tests made on every card in the mill 3 times daily that showed a variation of 25 to 40 per cent.

Mr. Townsend: Tests showed that our cards came back to normal 5 minutes after stripping if ends were allowed to run on floor until the weight was back to normal.

Mr. Corn: We would like more of these tests made before the next meeting.

Mr. Corn: How about card grinding? How many men grind cards while they are running at normal speed. No answers.

Mr. Crow, of Spartanburg: It is true that card sliver is lighter after stripping than before. I find this can be remedied by slowing cards as we strip. After each card is stripped, let it run slower until the next card is stripped. Another way to eliminate this is not to strip every card straight across the mill. Don't strip one and skip another. Strip one line, then skip one line. That will help. Another cause of unevenness is from laying laps in carelessly. It is hard to get help to properly lap the laps. One inch of lap doubled makes heavy places in the work. We should train help to be very careful in laying in laps. Do not lap them end to end, but double just barely enough.

Mr. Miller, of Spartanburg: I believe the human factor is another cause of much variation. We can undo work of the most perfect machines if the human factor is not carefully watched.

Mr. Towers: What effect on carding will curly cotton have?

Mr. Campbell: It depends on what causes the curl. If it is grown and ginned curly or ginned too wet, it is hard to work. It will not affect the cards, but cards will allow nips to

pass, making thick places in yarn. Mr. Drake: Curly cotton, I think, requires more work to handle it, an deach process must be more severe than when using better cotton.

#### Drawing.

Mr. Corn: What is proper size for hole in trumpet to card 50 grain sliver? No answers.

Mr. Corn showed pictures of drawing sliver made from two different size trumpet holes, the variation being very apparent.

John G. McFalls, Ranlo, N. C.: A rule for finding the proper size of trumpets is as follows:

To get size of trumpet for cards, multiply square root of weight of 1 yard of sliver by 1.04.

To get size of trumpets for drawing frames, multiply square root of weight of 1 yard of sliver by 1.00.

In each case, the answer will be in sixty-fourths.

For example, drawing sliver weighs 49 grains. The square root of 49 is 7 and the diameter of the trumpet would be 7-64s.


Tests on 50 grain sliver with 2-32 or 1-8 trumpet hole showed better results with straight hole than with tapered hole.

Mr. Touchstone: Does anyone know of tests made on length of trumpet? Is lone or short trumpet best?


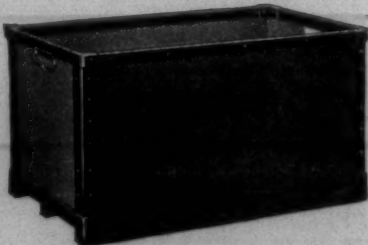
B. M. Bowen: We increased our trumpet length but got no better results.


Mr. Touchstone: There is often trouble in the variation of pairs of trumpets. Longer trumpets give better results. Different bore trum-

(Continued on Page 27)

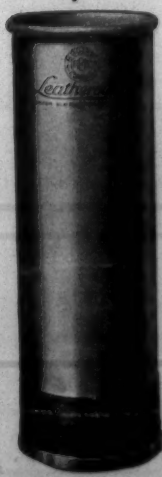




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# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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Business Manager

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### The Break in Cotton.

During the early part of this week there was a break of about two cents in the price of cotton.

The break seemed to have been caused by a private estimate of 9,900,000 bales.

A crop of 9,900,000 bales would mean that mills using American cotton would have to curtail at least to the extent of 1,000,000 bales before the next crop is received but because some had the idea that the crop would be 9,500,000 bales or less, an estimate of 9,900,000 broke the market two cents.

It simply shows that the average person dealing in cotton futures never really studies facts or conditions.

Last June and July there were many predictions of a crop of 13,000,000 to 14,000,000 bales and had anything occurred at that time to indicate a crop of 10,000,000 bales or less the cotton world would have been thrown in such a turmoil that 37-cent cotton would have been seen in a few days.

Gradually we have come to realize the smallness of the crop and gradually the price has advanced. The advance has been in proportion to the reduction in the size of the crop.

Nobody now expects more than 10,000,000 bales and every sensible man knows that there will be enforced curtailment.

When, under present conditions, a crop estimate of 9,900,000 breaks the cotton market it is a safe purchase.

### Meeting of Cotton Manufacturers' Association of North Carolina.

The Semi-Annual Meeting of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of North Carolina was held at the Carolina Hotel, Pinehurst, N. C., on Friday and Saturday, November 30th and December 1st.

Friday was devoted to the golf tournaments with the banquet Friday evening in the small dining room of the Carolina Hotel.

The singing was enjoyed but the address was exceedingly painful.

Prof. Horace Williams, of the University of North Carolina, is no doubt a fine man and an excellent teacher but as an after dinner speaker he is about the zero limit. He may have known what he was talking about but it is a safe bet that he was the only one present who had any such knowledge.

Who ever suggested Prof. Horace Williams as an after dinner speaker at a cotton manufacturers' banquet ought to be expelled from membership because of the painful infliction.

A taxi driver presiding over Prof. Williams' class room would be just as much in place as Prof. Williams making an after dinner speech. It was awful.

On Saturday morning the Executive Committee met at 9 o'clock and considered many matters of vital interest.

About 11 o'clock the Association met for a short session and heard report of the various committees.

The only feature was a report by R. W. Baldwin on the subject of taxation of profits derived from fluctuation in the value of stock in process.

### Enormous Cotton Goods Demand in England.

The following is a cotton market extract of November 27th:

"New high prices for the season were reached mainly as the result of the abandonment of short time by English spinners and accounts of an enormous trade in finished goods in the Manchester market. One private cablegram claimed that British cloth merchants were unable to meet the demand for cloths and were actually buying for re-export purposes from Italian mills and elsewhere on the continent."

This is a situation that we have predicted for months. Not only is England and Europe bare of cotton goods but every country in Europe has the best food crops of many years and therefore has a purchasing power.

Many cotton goods merchants predict a similar situation in this country early in 1924 and it is certain that every pound of goods made will be needed.

Keep on giving your yarns and goods away at below cost of production and then do sad retrospection next year.

### Next Year's Cotton.

Wm. & York Wilson, Inc., cotton brokers of Charlotte, have a page advertisement in this issue setting forth a rather unique proposition for the purchase of next season's cotton.

For a Texas shipper whom we happen to know is rated above \$2,000,000, they are offering middling inch cotton equal shipment monthly, October, 1924, to July, 1925, at 100 points on New York October.

They are also giving the purchaser the privilege of putting the cotton back on call as often as desired with a cost of 10 points for each transaction.

For instance, if a mill bought and called the cotton with October at 28.10 as it was on Tuesday of this week and on an advance such as occurred last week put it back on call at 29.70 they would then have their cotton from October, 1924, to July, 1925, bought at 50 points under October.

There seems to be very little doubt that this season's cotton will sell at 40 cents and above and there are those who think that such an advance will pull October much higher than its present price.

If that be so the proposition submitted by Wm. & York Wilson, Inc., and similar propositions by other shippers offer an opportunity to work next season's cotton down to a very low basis.

While we neither recommend nor condemn this proposition, we do not hesitate to say that we believe that next season's price of cotton will average above the present price of October.

Unless there is an unusually perfect growing season the South cannot raise over 13,000,000 bales of cotton and with no carry-over August 1, 1924, a crop of 13,000,000 bales will be needed.

No matter what the outturn of the 1924 crop may ultimately be, the cotton world is going to be nervous next spring and any bad weather will cause a sharp advance in next season's cotton quotations.

### In Appreciation of Good Work.

From every direction have come compliments upon the beauty of our 1923 Health and Happiness Number and to no small measure were the compliments due to the quality of the printing.

We wish to give credit, because credit is justly due, to Com Albea, pressman at the Clark-Rush Printing Company, and his press feeder, Walter McCorkle.

Every page in the edition, cover included, was printed by these two men and they often worked at night in order to keep ahead of the make-up men and thereby prevent any sections of the edition being sent to other presses.

There were almost one thousand

fine screen copper plates used in the Health and Happiness Number and yet so careful was the work of Com Albea and his assistant that every one of them shows clearly.

We take pleasure in paying this tribute to the excellence of their work.

### A Letter to Collier's.

Editor Collier's Weekly,  
New York.  
416 W. 13th St.,

Dear Sirs:

In your issue of November 24th under the title, "In the House of Rimmon," you charge that the North Carolina cotton mills have established the "festering evils of child life sacrificed for output" and that health, strength and citizenship is sacrificed for the production of cheap goods.

The young people of North Carolina do not work in factories under 14 years of age except that a boy between 12 and 14 years of age may work outside of school term.

You cannot show that there is any sacrifice of either life or health by young people working in our cotton mills and we believe that young people in North Carolina mills will compare both in health and strength with the children in your walk of life and we would welcome a comparative test.

From your reference to cheap goods, we assume that you have the idea that goods can be produced cheaper with child labor.

Will you not explain in a letter how the age of a child effects the cost of production. It would be a very interesting statement and one that the cotton manufacturers of the South would read with much interest.

We are sincere in asking your explanation and hope that you will comply with our request.

We realize that it is cheaper for you to distribute Collier's Weekly through little boys of 10 and 12 years of age but it would be something of a revelation to know that a pound of cotton goods could be produced cheaper by using a spinner of 14 years of age instead of one of 16 years of age.

Yours truly,  
Southern Textile Bulletin,  
David Clark, Editor.

Pickett Cotton Mills, Inc.  
High Point, N. C.,  
Nov. 28, 1923.

Mr. David Clark,  
Charlotte, N. C.

My Dear Mr. Clark:

Allow me to congratulate you on the special edition, showing a good many of the Southern textile plants.

This, in my opinion, is the finest production that the South has ever seen. Therefore, the South is greatly indebted to you for this wonderful edition.

May the years to come see a continual growth and influence in the Textile Bulletin, which I feel sure it will do as long as you are at the helm.

With all good wishes, I am,  
Yours very truly,

Pickett Cotton Mills, Inc.,  
F. M. Pickett, Pres. and Treas.





# **BARBER-COLMAN SYSTEM**

Of

## **SPOOLING**

And

## **WARPING**

**Automatic  
Spooler with  
Weavers' Knotter**

**High  
Speed  
Warper**

Costs only half as much to operate as the ordinary spooling and warping process.

Occupies less than half the floor space.

Saves the elasticity in the yarn and improves the weaving.

# **BARBER-COLMAN COMPANY**

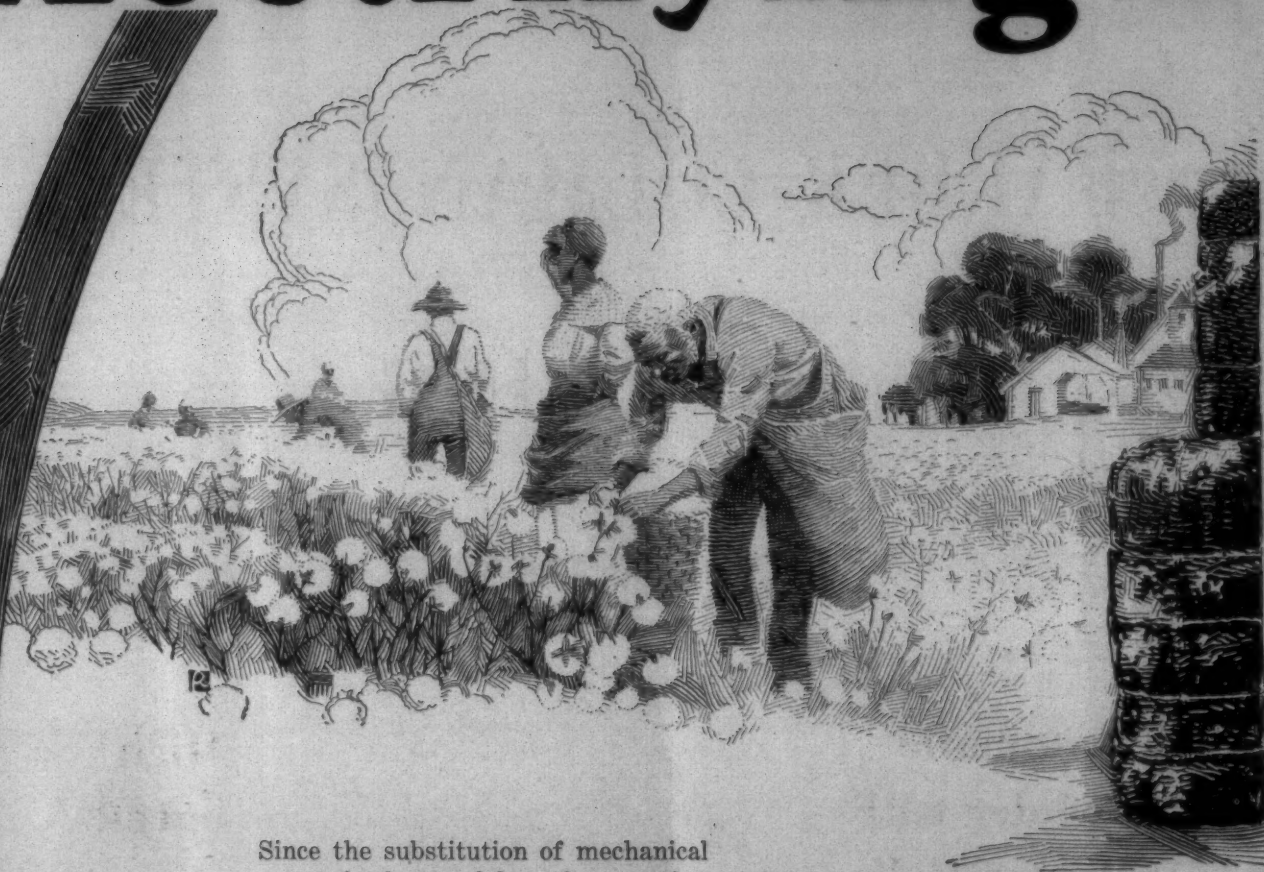
**Rockford, Illinois**

**Boston, Mass.**

**Greenville, S.C.**



# Electrifying *the*



Since the substitution of mechanical power for human labor, the most important event in the history of textile manufacturing was the introduction of individual motor drive.

The application of alternating current and the alternating current induction motor to the textile industry were Westinghouse ideas. They alone made possible complete electrification of the textile industry.

While other manufacturers were advocating group drives, Westinghouse engineers were engaged in an extensive study of the advantages of individual motor drive.

Westinghouse first appreciated the value of individual motor drive in the textile industry.

The first large installation of individual textile motors was made in 1902 at the plant of the Sanquoit Silk Company, Philadelphia, by the Westinghouse Company.

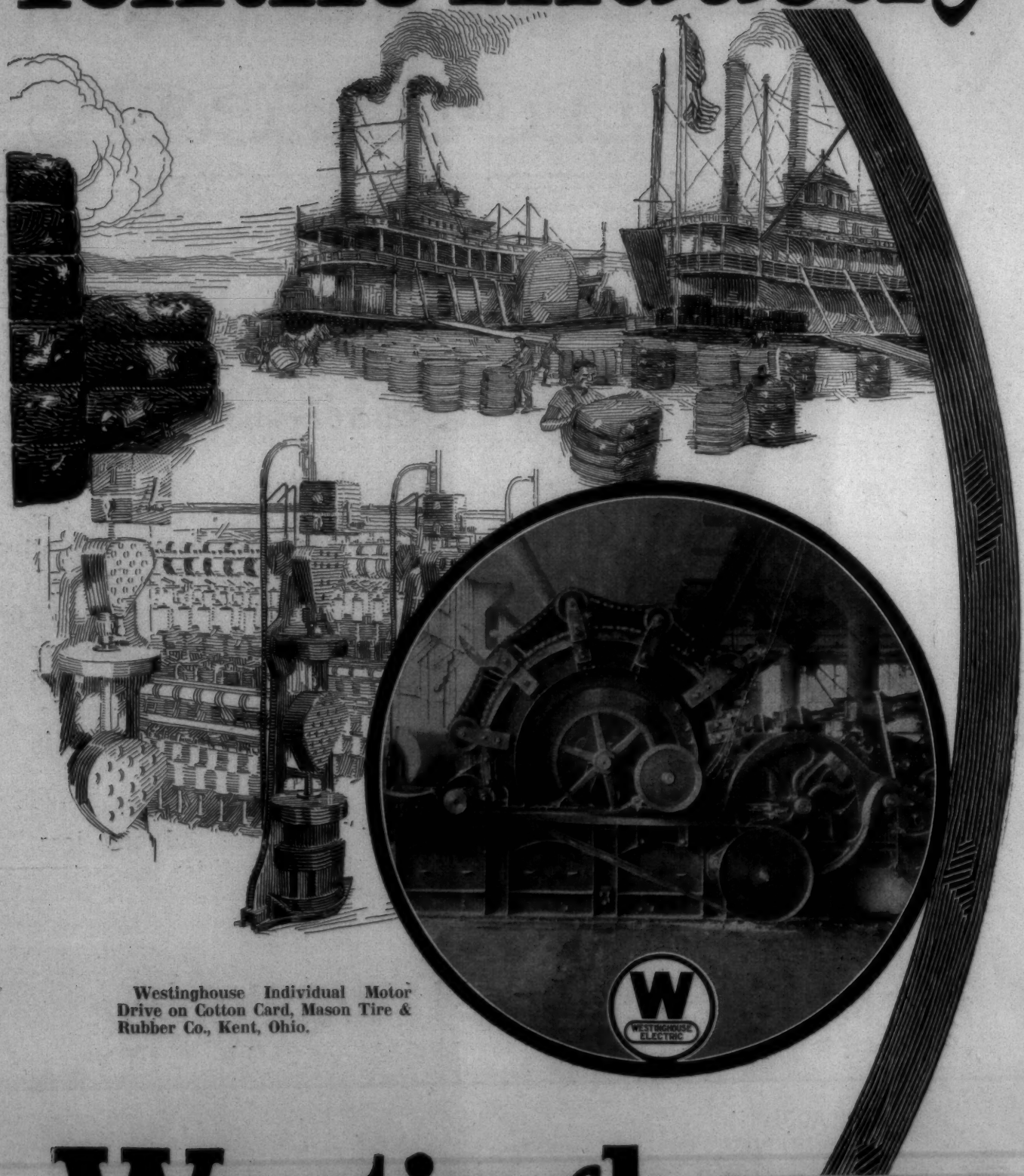
Individual motor drive has proved its superiority over all other methods. Its superiority is now universally recognized by textile manufacturers.

**Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co.**  
East Pittsburgh, Pa.

# Westinghouse



# Textile Industry



Westinghouse Individual Motor  
Drive on Cotton Card, Mason Tire &  
Rubber Co., Kent, Ohio.

# Westinghouse



# MATHIESON Chemicals



Saltville is located on the Norfolk & Western Railway, 37 miles from the line of the Southern Railway at Bristol, Va.-Tenn.

For all points in the South, freight differentials are overwhelmingly in our favor over any other plant manufacturing soda products.

## Prompt Deliveries

### Direct From the Works—

**T**HE location of our plant at Saltville, Va., makes it the logical source of supply for all Southern consumers of Soda products.

Southern textile mills who use Mathieson Chemicals are assured of fresh materials and prompt deliveries at a considerable saving in transportation charges.

Let us serve you direct from the works in both carload and less-than-carload quantities.

**The MATHIESON ALKALI WORKS Inc.**  
25 WEST 43<sup>rd</sup> STREET NEW YORK CITY

PHILADELPHIA  
PROVIDENCE

CHICAGO  
CHARLOTTE

**Deal Direct with**

**the Manufacturer**

*Bicarbonate of Soda  
Liquid Chlorine-Caustic Soda*



*Sesquicarbonate of Soda  
Bleaching Powder-Soda Ash*



## Personal News

J. W. Jolley has been appointed superintendent of the Montgomery (Ala.) Cotton Mills.

Clyde C. Cobb has been appointed general manager of the Geneva (Ala.) Cotton Mills.

J. R. Bragg has been appointed overseer of carding at the Ozark Cotton Mills, Ozark, Ala.

H. L. Jay has resigned as superintendent Hamilton-Carhartt Mills, Elberton, Ga.

Chas. L. Upchurch has been appointed superintendent of the Whitehall (Ga.) Yarn Mills.

W. E. Steele has resigned as superintendent of the Whitehall (Ga.) Yarn Mills.

D. R. Bullock, from St. Pauls, N. C., is overseer of spinning at National Mills, Lumberton, N. C.

W. F. Barnes has changed from night to day dyer at National Cotton Mills, Lumberton, N. C.

J. W. Ingle, from Loray Mills, Gastonia, N. C., is overseer of carding at Lumberton Cotton Mills, Lumberton, N. C.

R. W. Gibson, formerly of Winnsboro, S. C., is overseer of spinning at Lumberton Cotton Mills, Lumberton, N. C.

W. A. Fox, formerly of Huntsville, Ala., has accepted a position in winding room of Bladenboro Cotton Mills, Bladenboro, N. C.

L. H. Roberts has been promoted from second hand to overseer spinning at the Barrow County Mills, Winder, Ga.

Jesse Coker has been appointed overseer carding and spinning at the Appalachian Mills, Knoxville, Tenn.

Z. Y. Lytton has resigned as night superintendent of the Victory Mills, Gastonia, N. C., to become superintendent of the new Ragan Spinning Company.

Jas. P. Verdery, formerly president Enterprise Manufacturing Company, Augusta, Ga., died in that city recently. He was connected with Enterprise for a number of years and retired in 1917.

### Edward L. Thomas Dead.

Edward L. Thomas, president of the Thomas Grate Bar Company, of Birmingham, Ala., and an inventor of considerable note, died in Birmingham last week.

Mr. Thomas, who went to Birmingham about 12 years ago from Valdosta, Ga., was not only president of the Thomas Grate Bar Company, but was the inventor of the Thomas grate bar which the company was organized to produce and the perfecter of a process for hardening iron into a semi-steel strength for use in his grate factory. He ranked prominently among

the leaders of industrial Birmingham.

Mr. Thomas had built up a large business for the company among Southern mills and enjoyed a wide acquaintance in this field.

### T. C. Leack Dead

Thomas C. Leack, president of the Roberdel Manufacturing Company and the Leak Manufacturing Company, Rockingham, N. C., died at Pinehurst, N. C., Monday afternoon from the effects of a cerebral hemorrhage which he suffered there last Saturday.

Mr. Leack went to Pinehurst last week to attend the convention of the North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association. He remained there after the convention adjourned Saturday.

Mr. Leack leaves his wife, who was Miss Mary Ledbetter, and two children. He suffered a stroke of paralysis last March 9th but had recovered sufficiently to enable him to resume his business. Last Friday he and his wife went to Pinehurst to attend the Cotton Manufacturers' Association meeting and it was while there that he became ill Saturday with a second stroke. He lost consciousness Monday afternoon and death resulted this afternoon. He was president of three cotton mills, Roberdel Mills Nos. 1 and 2 and the new Leak Mill. In addition he was financially interested in a large number of other business enterprises and had large realty holdings.



### New Head of Knit Underwear Body.

P. H. Hanes, of P. H. Hanes Knitting Company, Winston-Salem, N. C., elected president of Associated Knit Underwear Manufacturers of America, succeeding L. U. Lynt, of Little Falls Manufacturing Company, at semi-annual convention, Hotel Utica, Utica, N. Y., Thursday, November 15, 1923.

## Cotton Bleachers!

Your Selling Agent,  
the Retailer and the Public  
want these qualities:

- 1) A permanent, clear white
- 2) Material not weakened
- 3) No yellowing on shelves
- 4) Utmost softness
- 5) Greatest elasticity
- 6) Free from odors or poisons.

Are they getting them?

You can obtain all  
with the Solozone Process

**The Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co**

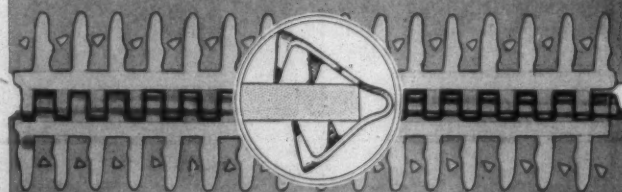
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TRADE MARK REG. U. S. PAT. OFFICE

## STEEL BELT LACING



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In light machine drives whether slow, medium or high speed, a joint of Alligator Steel Belt Lacing properly applied is safe and long lasting. Recommended also for heavy drives and for use with idlers, on mule and serpentine drives, flat conveyors or for tape and extra light drives. It combines the essentials demanded of a modern belt joint: strength, smoothness, flexibility and simplicity of application.

A universal joint for universal service—gives universal satisfaction.

**FLEXIBLE STEEL LACING COMPANY**

4699 Lexington St., Chicago, Ill.

In England at 135 Finsbury Pavement, London, E. C. 2

"Every  
Tooth  
A Vise"



For Every  
Size and Kind  
of Belt



# MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

**Greenville, S. C.**—The contract for an addition to the cloth room of the American Spinning Company, of this city, was let to Otis Jamison, local contractor. The new addition will be 30 by 104 feet in dimension and one story high. Work on the addition will begin at once. The estimated cost was not divulged.

**Burlington, N. C.**—The Burlington Cotton Mills, Inc., has established temporary offices at Burlington, N. C., the machinery to be moved from the Gastonia Manufacturing Company, Gastonia, N. C. J. L. Love, of Gastonia, vice-president of the organization, is in charge of the offices. He is making arrangements for putting the plant in operation. Other officers of the company are: M. B. Smith, president, and J. Spencer Love, secretary and treasurer.

**Kinston, N. C.**—The Orton Knitting Mills are installing machinery for knitting outerwear, according to an announcement by the company. The mills are supplying a large foreign as well as domestic hosiery trade now. The plant is one of an affiliated spinning and knitting group in Kinston, Petersburg and Beaufort, with headquarters here. A limited amount of 7 per cent preferred stock will be sold to pay for the new equipment. Securities of the group are reputed to rank high.

**Huntsville, Ala.**—Estimates of the amount being expended in Huntsville on new buildings and improvements this year place the figure at approximately \$2,163,000. The Lincoln Cotton Mills improvements and extensions are costing approximately \$1,700,000, the Merrimack Manufacturing Company has made improvements costing about \$50,000 in its village, the Dallas Manufacturing Company has expended about \$50,000, new residences come to about \$100,000.

**Albemarle, N. C.**—The Oakboro Cotton Mill started operations Monday. Although all the machinery has not yet been placed, work is proceeding rapidly and it is thought that by the last of the week the new mill will be running in full, and finished yarn may be turned out before Saturday night.

The new cotton mill is going to mean much to Western Stanly and especially Oakboro. It will employ from 100 to 200 hands and will run night and day. The owners will no doubt be able to get much of their help from the local community.

**Chattanooga, Tenn.**—The Davenport Hosiery Mills here have started work on their addition to be a two-story brick, mill construction building adjoining the rear of the present factory. It will have floor space of 50 by 90 feet, will be two stories in height, and will cost approximately \$25,000. Contract for the building will be let soon. The addition will not increase the capacity of the plant but will provide much needed

space for warehouse, shipping department and general offices. The company is engaged in the manufacture of women's silk hose. The mill is now operating a night shift as well as running full time during the day.

**Gastonia, N. C.**—The Aberthaw Construction Company, of Boston, has been awarded a contract for the erection of a big new weave shed for the Loray Mills. It has been reported from time to time that this company would further expand, especially on tire fabric business in the South.

It is understood that the new weave shed will add about 25,000 square feet of floor space to the already big mill and make room for more than 125 looms.

The Loray Mills, prior to the merger of the Manville Company and the Jenckes Spinning Company, were controlled by the latter cor-

poration, having been purchased several years ago, and improved from time to time since, some of the machinery formerly used here having been shipped to the South last year.

**Greenwood, S. C.**—The new Industries Bureau of the Greenwood Chamber of Commerce reported at its regular monthly meeting that it was in touch with a large New England cotton manufacturing company which had proposed to take an interest in a new cotton mill plant in the South, to the extent of furnishing the machinery.

The proposition calls for the company to be formed in this section, taking the machinery as so much stock, and erecting the building as its share.

Representatives of the company have been to Greenwood, and have expressed themselves as being favorably impressed with general industrial conditions in that city.

## New England Southern Mills Will Not Include Springs Group.

Announcement was made last week by Col. Leroy Springs that he had cancelled the sale of his several mills to Lockwood, Greene & Co., and that his group of plans would not be included in the New England-Southern Mills, as had been previously reported. Failure of Col. Springs and officials of Lockwood, Greene & Co. "to agree on final details" led to a cancellation of the sale by Col. Springs. No further announcement giving details as to why the sale was called off were made by either of the interested parties.

Announcement was made some weeks ago that Lockwood, Greene & Co. had purchased all of the mills owned by Col. Springs with the exception of the Kershaw Mills, at Kershaw, S. C. The deal was one of the largest ever proposed among Southern mills and created a great deal of interest in textile circles in the South and in the North.

Lockwood, Greene & Co. had previously announced the formation of a new corporation to be known as the New England-Southern Mills, the Springs mills being included and Col. Springs being named as a director.

Details of the formation of the new New England-Southern Mills Corporation, which will be completed without including the Springs group of mills, is as follows:

Notices are being mailed to sock-holders of International Cotton Mills calling a meeting for the ratification of the plans of the New England Southern Mills. Owing to the fact that the directors of Col. Leroy Springs' mills and Lockwood, Greene & Co. were unable to agree on vital details, the Springs group of mills will not be included in the consolidation. The Pelzer and Tucapau Mills were taken over in October and are included in the plans for the New England Southern Mills, which plans are going forward as announced.

Following is a list of the plants of the new corporation (name of company, location, number of spindles, and goods manufactured):

Pelzer Manufacturing Company, Pelzer, S. C., 136,000, print cloths, sheeting and drills for export, and wide sheeting.

Tucapau Mills, Tucapau, S. C., 72,000, print cloths and crash towel-ing.

Stark Mills, Hogansville, Ga., 35,000, tire fabric.

Hogansville Div., Hogansville, Ga., 11,000, hose and belting duck.

LaGrange Div., LaGrange, Ga., 10,000, hose and belting duck.

Lisbon Div., Lisbon, Me., 33,000, combed yarn.

Lowell Div., Lowell, Mass., 35,000, wide sheeting.

Cosmos Cotton Co., Ltd., Yarmouth, N. S., 19,000, heavy duck.

Imperial Cotton Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont., 11,000, heavy duck.

Total spindles, 362,000.

The new combination will have a



TRADE MARK  
**MACRODI**  
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## The Macrodi

### FIBRE HEAD WARP SPOOL

after fourteen years of the hardest mill use has demonstrated that it is

**Durable — Economical**

Write for particulars of the added traverse with corresponding increase in yardage—an important feature of this spool.

Prompt deliveries in two to three weeks after receipt of order.

**MACRODI FIBRE CO.**  
Woonsocket, Rhode Island

Member American Society Landscape Architects

## E. S. DRAPER

**CHARLOTTE**

**NORTH CAROLINA**

### LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT and CITY PLANNER

Community and Mill Village Developments  
Parks, Real Estate Subdivisions and Cemeteries  
Resort Hotels and Country Clubs  
Private Estates and Home Grounds

Complete Topographic Surveys  
General Designs, Planting, Grading and Detail Plans  
Supervision of Landscape Construction  
Inspection and Maintenance

Largest Landscape Organization in the South



wide diversity of product. Each of the plants is favorably located for the manufacture of its particular products. All the mills, with the exception of Stark, now under construction, and Lowell, in which new wide looms are being installed, are running in full and are sold well into next year at a substantial profit. They have on hand 28,000 bales of cotton in excess of orders, purchased at approximately 8 cents per pound under the present market. The annual sales of the combined companies will amount to more than \$21,000,000.

The required financing has already been arranged.

#### Joseph Bancroft & Sons Co. to Build Bleachery at Asheville.

Joseph Bancroft & Sons Co., of Wilmington, Del., have purchased a site of approximately 600 acres near Asheville, N. C., and will erect a modern bleachery. Officials of the Bancroft Company stated that just when the plant will be built, its size and capacity, have not been determined. They denied press reports sent out from Asheville to the effect that \$30,000,000 would be expended for the development of the new bleachery.

Because of the rapid growth of the textile industry in the South, Joseph Bancroft & Sons Co. have been for some time looking for an ideal site for an additional plant that would allow for future development. The site at Asheville offers a good water supply, satisfactory sewerage disposal of waste and good power and transportation facilities.

The Bancroft company has no intention of abandoning its present plant at Wilmington. Their plans to establish a Southern plant concerns only a policy of future expansion.

J. E. Sirrine & Co., of Greenville, S. C., are making an industrial survey of the newly acquired site and no plans for the erection of the buildings will be made until the survey is completed.

#### N. C. Reed Company's Plant is Destroyed.

High Point, N. C.—Fire here destroyed the plant of the North Carolina Reed Company, manufacturers of loom reeds. The loss was esti-

#### YATES D. SMITH

##### EXPERT OVERHAULING

Spinning and Twisting Machinery  
819 E. Second Ave., Gastonia, N. C.

mated at \$50,000, partially covered by insurance.

#### Shambow Shuttle Company to Have Southern Plant.

Greenville, S. C.—With the purchase here at public auction of the plant of the defunct Cyclone Motors Corporation for \$75,000, announcement was made by J. C. Shambow, president and treasurer of the Shambow Shuttle Company, of Woonsocket, R. I., that a \$350,000 plant would be put in operation here at once to manufacture bobbins, spools and shuttles and that the headquarters of his company would be moved from Woonsocket to Greenville.

#### Cotton Mill Stockholders to Meet on Merger Plans.

Boston.—A meeting of stockholders of the International Cotton Company has been called for December 11 to act upon various matters with reference to the acquisition of the Pelzer and Tucapau Mills in the South and changing the name of the International Cotton Mills to the New England Southern Mills. The consolidation involves some 362,000 spindles.

In connection with the Pelzer acquisition, involving the plants and \$1,000,000 of net quick assets, stockholders will be asked to approve an issue of \$4,000,000 ten-year 7 per

cent notes secured by all the Pelzer stock in partial payment for said stock. To provide the balance of the purchase price it is proposed to issue for cash \$4,000,000 par value 7 per cent prior preference stock of a new class to be authorized and 48,000 shares common stock of no par value.

The \$4,000,000 prior preference stock mentioned above will be part of an authorized issue of \$10,000,000, which shall be preferred over the present preferred stock.

The stockholders will be asked to ratify the action of directors in causing the Stark Mills to acquire substantially all of the capital stock of Tucapau Mills at \$350 a share, of which \$100 is payable at once and the balance in five equal annual installments.

#### Tennessee Textile Mills to Be Sold for Creditors.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—As a result of an agreement between J. Walter Cummings, president of the Tennessee Textile Mills, and his creditors, T. R. Durham, T. R. Preston and C. C. Nottingham, well known local bankers, have been appointed to take over Mr. Cummings' property for the benefit of creditors. Mr. Cummings is chief owner of the textile mill.

As well as can be figured at the present time, Mr. Cummings is indebted to the sum of over \$600,000.

His attorneys estimate that his total assets are worth about \$700,000 and it is believed the affairs can be handled so that no creditors will sustain losses. The mill and valuable real estate are to be sold by the trustees. This course was taken to prevent bankruptcy, which would have resulted in the sale of the mill and real estate at a sacrifice.

Creditors have agreed not to go to the courts for a year, giving time to wind up the affairs. The textile mill alone is worth about \$200,000. Cotton and mercerized hose is being manufactured. No propositions have yet been received on any of the property.

#### Bedsread Novelty From South Shown.

The Northern Textile Company, of New York, is offering a novelty in bedsreads made by mountain women in northern Georgia. The foundation fabric is a fine Pepper-rell cloth, 81x91 before being torn.

The cloth is hand-tufted in a wide variety of patterns and colorings, the all-white tufting being especially stylish, but the colors on other lines being of such wide variety that any purchaser may easily be suited.

The goods originated around Dalton, Ga., where they were first offered for sale by mountain women. Recently several small companies have started on the work of assembling the cloths and taking them to the homes of the mountain women, where they are embroidered.

The goods are washed after being embroidered in colonial tufting so that when finished the ground fabric has the appearance of a crepe or patterned design. For a time the limited output was sold in Southern stores, but latterly they have been finding their way into some of the large department stores in the cities.

Some of the spreads are hand fringed. The patterns are stated to be conventional, rose bow knot, sun flower, lily, basket and scroll.

#### "ATLANTA" HARNESS

"Quality and Service That Satisfies"

ATLANTA HARNESS & REED MFG. CO.

ATLANTA, GA.  
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### THE CHOICE OF A HUMIDIFYING SYSTEM

must be one that for simplicity with great capacity and economy in maintenance produces uniformly such conditions that may be determined for the different requirements of the work. In the American Moistening Company's method of humidifying, all such requirements are GUARANTEED

Our COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIERS

Our FAN TYPE and HIGH DUTY HUMIDIFIERS

Our VENTILATING Type of Humidifier (Taking fresh air into the room from outside)

Our ATOMIZERS or COMPRESSED AIR SYSTEM

Our COMPRESSED AIR CLEANING SYSTEM

Our CONDITIONING ROOM EQUIPMENT

Our AUTOMATIC HUMIDITY CONTROL (Can be applied to systems already installed)

Our AUTOMATIC TEMPERATURE CONTROL

Are all STANDARDS OF MODERN TEXTILE MILL EQUIPMENTS

#### AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

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BOSTON, MASS.

FRANK B. COMINS, General Manager

SOUTHERN OFFICE, Atlanta Trust Company Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA



# TALLOW—OILS—GUMS—COMPOUNDS

TEXTOL, a new product especially for Print Cloths. A complete warp size, requires no addition of tallow



Tallow, Soluble Grease, Soluble Oils, Gums, Glues, Gum Arabol, Lancashire Acme Size, Waxes, Finishing Pastes, Soaps, Glycerine, Ready-made Heavy Size, Sago and Tapioca Flours, Dextrines, China Clay, Soluble Blue, Bone Grease, Bleachers' Blue.

SPECIAL COMPOUNDS FOR WARPS, WHERE STOP MOTIONS ARE USED.

WEIGHTING COMPOUNDS FOR COLORED AND WHITE WARPS. FINISHING COMPOUNDS FOR ALL CLASSES OF FABRICS.

The Arabol best grades of cotton warp sizing compounds make the "finest weaving and will hold the fly."

These compounds are based on the best practical experience and the best materials used in their manufacture.

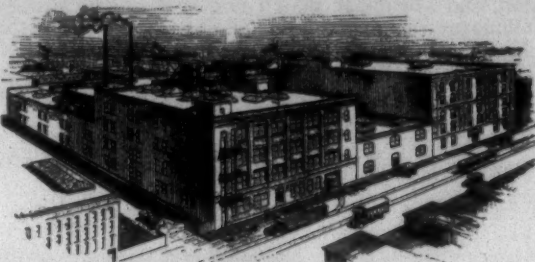
## The Arabol Manufacturing Co.

Offices: 110 East 42nd St., New York, N. Y.

P. D. JOHNSON, Georgia Representative, Atlanta, Ga.

Southern Agent: Cameron McRae, Concord, N. C.

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Factories: Brooklyn, N. Y.

STEPHEN ARLEIGH, South Car. Representative, Greenville, S. C.  
HERBERT BOOTH, Tenn.-Ala. Representative, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Manufacturers of  
Spools of Every Description  
Speeders, Skewers, Warp and  
Filling Bobbins, Twister  
Bobbins, Northrop Loom  
Bobbins.

## Walter L. Parker Co.

LOWELL, MASS.

WE SPECIALIZE IN

NEW MILL EQUIPMENT

Southern Representative

### Charlotte Supply Co.

Charlotte, N. C.

Established 1896

Incorporated 1914

## LOWELL SHUTTLE COMPANY

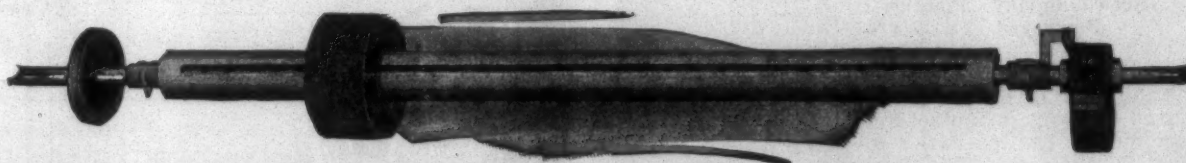
Manufacturers of

### BOBBINS SPOOLS SHUTTLES

Write or Telegraph for Quotations

Office and Factory: 19 Tanner St., LOWELL MASS

# Textile Grinding Machinery Of All Kinds

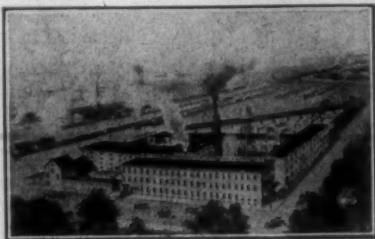


Send in Your Old Grinders to be Repaired

Southern Agent, E. M. Terryberry, 1126 Healy Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

## B. S. ROY & SON CO., WORCESTER, MASS.

Established 1868



DAVID M. BROWN  
President

GEORGE G. BROWN  
Treasurer

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Lawrence, Mass.

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Pres., Treas. & Genl. Mgr.  
**NICHOLS MFG. COMPANY**  
Asheville, N. C., U. S. A.

## Carders' Meeting in Charlotte.

(Continued from Page 21)

pets that reach nearer bite of rolls allow less stretch.

Mr. Miller: We get better work out of longer trumpets.

### Fly Frames.

Mr. Drake: What is the proper opening for setting flyers. What results come from closing flyers.

Mr. Campbell: On 12 jack frames we once tried closing flyers to prevent ballooning. We tried to close the slots and the mill had to buy new pressers.

A. M. Guillett: There is no rule to set flyers except to take some of the roving and try it on every flyer. Slots must be closed uniformly and carefully. The presser acts as does the traveler on a spinning frame.

Rogers Davis stated that machinery builders had standards for setting flyers for different hank rovings and that such settings had to be worked out for every different size of hank roving.

Mr. Drake: We once had trouble with yarn on small bobbins due to variation in size or barrel of bobbins. We closed our flyers to a No. 7 card gauge and let off teeth tension. We had no more trouble with ends flying out of flyers.

Mr. Corn closed the meeting with thanks for all those who attended and helped make it a success.

### Among Those Present.

The following is an almost complete list of those who attended the Carders' Meeting at Charlotte on Wednesday:

Anderson, L. E., Supt., Highland Park Mfg. Co., Charlotte, N. C.  
Anderson, W. S., Salesman, Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.  
Armstrong, J. F., Asst. Supt., Eflord Mfg. Co., Albemarle, N. C.  
Austin, J. W., Carder, Spray Cotton Mills, Spray, N. C.  
Barbee, W. L., Carder, Johnston Mfg. Co., N. Charlotte, N. C.  
Blair, W. G., Cotton Testing, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Clemson College, S. C.  
Bowen, B. N., Supt., Salisbury Cotton Mill, Salisbury, N. C.  
Boyd, H. H., Supt., Chadwick-Hoskins Co., Charlotte, N. C.  
Brantley, E. M., Monroe, N. C.  
Brice, W. C., Salesman, Fred H. White, Charlotte, N. C.  
Briggs, A. F., Supt., Osage Mfg. Co., Bessemer City, N. C.  
Buice, J. D., Supt., Chadwick-Hoskins Co., Pineville, N. C.  
Bullard, R. C., Charlotte Mfg. Co., Charlotte, N. C.  
Burnham, W. H., Salesman, Parks-Cramer Co., Charlotte, N. C.  
Campbell, W. P., Overseer Carding, American Spinning Co., Greenville, S. C.  
Champion, L. R., O-Carding, Alexander Mfg. Co., Forest City, N. C.  
Chapman, Jas. A., Jr., V.-Pres. and Supt., Inman Mills, Inman, S. C.  
Church, M. L., Catlin & Co., Charlotte, N. C.  
Clark, C. E., Asst. Supt., Dan River Mills, Schoolfield, Va.  
Clark, David, Editor, Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.  
Cole, W. C., Tech. Director, V. Rivero Sucs., Monterey, N. L., Mexico.  
Conley, Fred A., Saco-Lowell Shops, Lowell, Mass.  
Cook, H. H., Carder, Salisbury, N. C.

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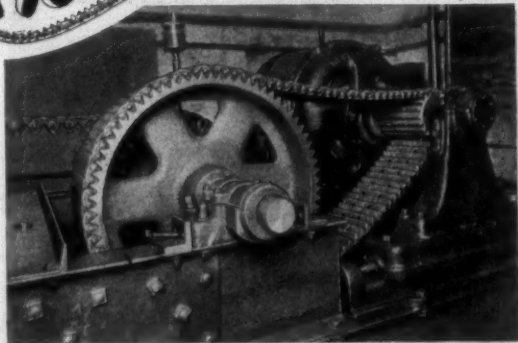
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Corn, J. O., Supt., Pacific Mills, Columbia, S. C.  
Cothran, J. S., Sales Engineer, Link-Belt Co., Charlotte, N. C.  
Covington, I. B., Mgr. Wade Mfg. Co., Wadesboro, N. C.  
Creswell, W. T., O-Carding, Chadwick-Hoskins Co., Charlotte, N. C.  
Crow, Smith, O-Carding, Drayton Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.  
Crowell, T. B.  
Dagenhart, J. P., Carder, A. N. Smyre Mfg. Co., Gastonia, N. C.  
Dalton, R. I., Sou. Agt., Whitin Machine Works, Charlotte, N. C.  
Davis, Rogers W., Saco-Lowell Shops, Charlotte, N. C.  
Dees, E. M., O-Carding, Chadwick-Hoskins Co., Pineville, N. C.  
Dillard, R. D., Foreman Cloth Room, Henrietta Mills, Henrietta, N. C.  
Dilling, Marshall, Supt., A. M. Smyre Mfg. Co., Gastonia, N. C.  
Drake, F. L., Carder, Olympia Mill, Columbia, S. C.  
Dry, P. K., Landis, N. C.  
Duncan, J. J., Supt., Acme Spinning Co., Belmont, N. C.  
Edwards, I. L., Carder, Whittier Mills, Chattahoochee, Ga.  
Ensor, Milton, Supt., American Yarn & Processing Co., Mt. Holly, N. C.  
Escott, Albert, Charlotte, N. C.  
Escott, G. S., Associate Mgr., American Cotton and Wool Reporter, Charlotte, N. C.  
Fonda, H. A., Boston Dist. Mgr., S. K. F. Industries, Boston, Mass.  
Franks, E. A., Supt., Drayton Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.  
Funderburk, L. A., Supt., Bearskin Mill, Monroe, N. C.  
Gardner, D. J., Supt., Myers Mill, Gastonia, N. C.  
Gibson, L. B., Supt., Fairmont Mfg. Co., Fairmont, S. C.  
Graydon, Sterling, Treas., Aileen Mills, Biscoe, N. C.  
Greer, Jas. A., Sou. Mgr., American Cotton and Wool Reporter, Greenville, S. C.  
Guillet, R. M., Pres. and Treas., Dixie Spindle and Flyer Co., Charlotte, N. C.  
Gunn, C. B., Supt., Spray Cotton Mills, Spray, N. C.  
Harvey, T. W., Supt., Rodman-Heath Cotton Mill, Waxhaw, N. C.  
Hawkins, G. T., Carder, Alexander Mfg. Co., Forest City, N. C.  
Holland, W. W., Carder, A. M. Smyre Mfg. Co., Gastonia, N. C.  
Hill, D. H., Jr., Associate Editor, Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.  
Hooper, L. G., Supt., Johnston Mfg. Co., Charlotte, N. C.  
Houston, Ben, Wm. C. Robinson Oil Co., Charlotte, N. C.  
Howze, J. W., Section Hand, Shelby Cotton Mills, Shelby, N. C.  
Isenhour, E. H., Ashworth Bros., Inc., Charlotte, N. C.  
Jackson, T. S., Salesman, S. K. F. Industries, Greenville, S. C.  
Jones, Jno. B., Asst. Testing Eng., Shawmut Mill, Shawmut, Ala.  
Jones, J. McL., Jones Electric Repair Co., Charlotte, N. C.  
Kennedy, W. A., Machinery Agt., Charlotte, N. C.  
Kimbrell, I. D., Sou. Mgr., Parks-Cramer Co., Charlotte, N. C.  
Lay, M. A., Supt., Lowell Cotton Mills, Lowell, N. C.  
Lehman, G. W., Carder, Merrimack Mill, Huntsville, Ala.  
Long, W. L., Albemarle, N. C.  
Lydia, O. J., O-Carding, Myers Mill, Gastonia, N. C.  
McFalls, Jno. A., Supt., Ranlo Mfg. Co., Gastonia, N. C.  
McSwain, W. G., Carder, Shelby Cotton Mill, Shelby, N. C.  
Maigatter, C. D., Salesman, United Chemical Products Co., Charlotte, N. C.  
Mayo, P. B., Sales Mgr., Parks-Cramer Co., Charlotte, N. C.  
Medlin, G., Cramerton Mills, Cramerton, N. C.  
Miller, L. H., Carder, Limestone & Hamrick Mills, Gaffney, S. C.  
Moore, C. E., Atherton Mills, Charlotte, N. C.  
Morehead, O. G., O-Carding, Henrietta Mills, Henrietta, N. C.  
Morris, H. E., Salesman, Brown-St. Onge Co., Providence, R. I.  
Murphy, P. P., Supt., Peerless Mfg. Co., Lowell, N. C.  
Nisbet, E. P., Johnston Mfg. Co., Charlotte, N. C.  
Nuttall, B. F., Carder, Indian Head Mills, Cordova, Ala.  
O'Hara, W. R., Stafford Co., Charlotte, N. C.  
Palmer, Jeff, Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.  
Parker, W. F., Carder, Lincoln Cotton Mill, Southside, N. C.  
Pearce, Gilbert, Whitin Machine TWO—THOSE PRESENT Works, Charlotte, N. C.  
Peasley, Chas. D., Dep., National Ring Traveler Co., Charlotte, N. C.  
Philip, Robt. W., Associate Editor, Cotton, Atlanta, Ga.  
Pickens, W. I., Inman Mills, Inman, S. C.  
Poole, Chas. F., Mgr., National Ring Traveler Co., Charlotte, N. C.  
Porcher, Wm. H., Sou. Agt., Whitin Machine Works, Charlotte, N. C.  
Potter, E. M., Div. Sales Mgr., S. K. F. Industries, Charlotte, N. C.  
Pritchett, F. A., Morse Chain Co., Charlotte, N. C.  
Pritchett, Geo. W., Sou. Mgr., Morse Chain Co., Charlotte, N. C.  
Putnam, G. R., Overseer, Dorothy Mfg. Co., Dallas, N. C.  
Putnam, W. B., Supt., Carlton Yarn Mill, Cherryville, N. C.  
Quick, J. A., Carder, Chadwick-Hoskins Co., Charlotte, N. C.  
Queen, J. J., Chadwick-Hoskins Co., Charlotte, N. C.  
Ray, E. S., Asst. Supt., Dorothy Mfg. Co., Dallas, N. C.  
Reese, S. E., O-Carding, Cramerton Mills, Cramerton, N. C.  
Reynolds, J. W., O-Spinning, Johnston Mfg. Co., N. Charlotte, N. C.  
Rhinehardt, J. L., O-Spinning, Chadwick-Hoskins Co., Pineville, N. C.  
Roberts, L. H., Atherton Mills, Charlotte, N. C.  
Roberts, J. C., O-Spinning, Lowell Cotton Mill, Lowell, N. C.  
Roberts, H. H., O-Carding, Peerless Mfg. Co., Lowell, N. C.  
Robinson, J. E., O-Carding, Wateree Mills, Camden, S. C.  
Robinson, W. P., Boss Carder, Carlton Yarn Mill, Cherryville, N. C.  
Rogers, H. B., Salesman, Parks-Cramer Co., Charlotte, N. C.  
Routh, E. E., Sou. Sales Mgr., Mathieson Alkali Works, Charlotte, N. C.  
Rudisill, C. A., Cherryville, N. C.  
Sanders, S. J., Carder and Spinner, Eastside Mfg. Co., Shelby, N. C.  
Santell, J. F., Carder, Victory Mfg. Co., Fayetteville, N. C.  
Scoggins, F. L., Cramerton Mills, Cramerton, N. C.  
Sellers, J. A., O-Carding, Shelby Cotton Mill, Shelby, N. C.



Smith, J. M., Business Mgr., Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.

Spratt, H. G., Textile Mill Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Spencer, R. Lee, Asst. Supt., Buffalo Mills, Shelby, N. C.

Sullivan, O. A., Carder, Gaffney Mfg. Co., Gaffney, S. C.

Sullivan, R. L., Supt., Avon Mills, Gastonia, N. C.

Summerell, J. N., Asst. Supt., Cramerton Mills, Cramerton, N. C.

Summey, S. A., Supt., Alexander Mfg. Co., Forest City, N. C.

Taylor, C. D., Salesman, National Ring Traveler Co., Gaffney, S. C.

Taylor, W. C., Carding, Dunear Mills, Greenville, S. C.

Taylor, W. C., Salesman, N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co., Greensboro, N. C.

Thomason, C. B., Salesman, Ashworth Bros., Charlotte, N. C.

Thomason, F. L., Salesman, N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co., Greenville, S. C.

Thomason, L. W., Sou. Agt., N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Thompson, J. L., O-Carding, Chadwick-Hoskins Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Todd, F. C., Supt., Ruby Mills, Gastonia, N. C.

Toms, J. P., Supt., Eastside Mfg. Co., Shelby, N. C.

Touchstone, S. G., O-Carding, Pacific Mills, Columbia, S. C.

Towers, D. D., Saco-Lowell Shops, Biddeford, Me.

Townsend, H. D., Carder, Erlanger Mills, Lexington, N. C.

Wardlaw, J. T., Engineer, Lockwood, Greene & Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Warren, C. H., Draper Corp., Atlanta, Ga.

Watts, W. W., Carding, Lowell Mill, Lowell, N. C.

Webb, J. T., Dover Mill, Shelby, N. C.

Weese, C. F., O-Spinning, Henrietta Mill, Henrietta, N. C.

Whittier, S. B., Asst. Mgr., Whittier Mills Co., Chattahoochee, Ga.

Wier, J. S., Cotton Yarns, Charlotte, N. C.

Williams, L. D., Carder, Highland Park No. 3, Charlotte, N. C.

Williams, W. N., Supt., Lincoln and Laboratory Mills, Lincoln, N. C.

Willis, T. M., Carder, Elm Grove Mills, Lincoln, N. C.

Wingo, I. D., Selling Agt., Whiting Machine Works, Charlotte, N. C.

Wooten, C. C., Carder, Lowell Cotton Mills, Lowell, N. C.

Wooten, L. E., Lestershire Spool & Mfg. Co., Charlotte, N. C.

pletely misleading, the immense American cotton industry is confronted today by the distressing prospect that by the beginning of the coming summer something like one-half of all the mills comprising it will have been compelled to cease operations for lack of raw material and will be obliged to remain idle for the three or four months that must then elapse before the cotton provided by the crop of 1924 is available in quantity.

"It is true that a possible alternative to this entire closing down of so large a proportion of the mills during the months from, say, June to September, may be said to exist theoretically, though certainly not practically, in the form of the immediate adoption by all the mills, North and South, of the policy of curtailing their operations from now until next September to the extent of from 25 to 30 per cent in comparison with their scale of manufacture and cotton consumption during the past two and a half years—a scale of production which, of course, corresponds with the normal requirements of the American population in the way of cotton goods for personal, household, and industrial uses."

In his article Mr. Marsh enters into a discussion of the statistical position of cotton, which forms the basis of his conclusions that curtailment is necessary. He also discusses the situation with respect to British and Continental European holdings of cotton, and refers to the heavy purchases made for the account of Great Britain and Continental Europe, from which he arrives at the conclusion that almost the entire reduction of the total consumption of cotton, which has been shown to be unavoidable this year, must in the end fall to the lot of American cotton manufacturers. Concluding, he says:

"At any rate, it would be unsafe to estimate the part of the American manufacturers in the total reduction at less than 1,500,000 bales—and, as things now appear, this will be concentrated in the last four or five months before the cotton crop of 1924 is ready for market. But this means, practically, that during these four or five months something like half of all the cotton mills in the United States must be completely idle."

#### Cotton is in Active Competition With Silk.

Boston.—Governor Cox and members of his staff attended the performance of a musical comedy company, said to be the first ever to appear with principals and chorus costumed in fabrics of cotton. The fabrics were woven in New England mills.

Officials of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers pointed to this use of cotton as indicating the progress which has been made in putting fine grades of cotton into active competition with silk.

#### Drastic Curtailment If Mills Cannot Break Even.

One of the large cotton goods houses, in advices to its clients, says of the cotton situation:

"Economic law requires that there be a certain carry-over of cotton into the next crop.

"Drastic curtailment as compared with last year seems to be the only way of insuring this carry-over. The mills will run as long as they can break even.

"How high cotton will have to go to force this curtailment and how far behind goods will be no one can tell.

"We have now passed the high point of last spring and have entered ground that has not been touched since 1920."

#### Hosiery Drawback Authorized.

Washington.—Drawback has been authorized by the Treasury Department on exports of hosiery produced by the Danville Knitting Mills, Danville, Va., with the use of imported artificial silk yarn.

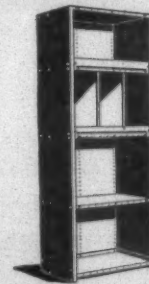


#### The Standard of Excellence Electrical Installations IN TEXTILE MILLS AND VILLAGES

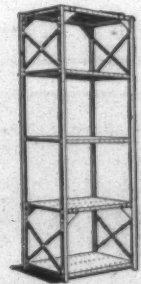
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Its wear-resisting qualities have been proved. For over fifty years DIXON'S has been the standard protective paint for all wood or metal surfaces. Nature's mixture of silica and flake graphite, mined only by ourselves, is the base of this remarkable time-defying paint.

Write for Booklet 176-B.

JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE COMPANY

Established 1827

Jersey City, N. J.

#### Says Cotton Shortage to Force Shut-down of Mills.

So inadequate is the supply of raw cotton in this country, in the opinion of Arthur Richmond Marsh, editor of the Economic World, and a recognized authority on raw cotton, that, unless cotton mills, North and South, curtail operations 25 to 30 per cent, half of them will be compelled at the beginning of the summer to cease operations altogether, until the new crop comes in.

This is the opinion expressed by Mr. Marsh in a leading article in the "Economic World." In part, Mr. Marsh says:

"Unless all available statistical information about the present season's supply of cotton in this country proves in the event to be com-



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Use Dixon Patent Stirrup Adjusting Saddles, the latest invention in Saddles for Top Rolls of Spinning Machines. Manufacturers of all kinds of Saddles, Stirrups and Levers.

WRITE FOR SAMPLE

### Superintendents Urge Textile School.

Greenville, S. C., superintendents of the various textile plants in and around Greenville, at the regular monthly dinner meeting of the Superintendents' Club at Hotel Imperial, Saturday night, unanimously adopted a resolution setting forth the need of a State-supported textile school for the benefit of those employed in the textile industry in South Carolina.

In speaking of the proposed school, L. P. Hollis, superintendent of the Parker school district, stated that the need for this school had been felt for some time. He said that for the past several years the project had been discussed among trustees and others in the Parker district, adding that he was sure trustees of the Parker district would provide buildings and equipment for the school, but felt that it was time for the government of the State to pass some constructive legislation for the benefit of the textile workers of South Carolina.

"One-fourth of the population of South Carolina is employed or derives its livelihood from the textile industry," Mr. Hollis said. "One-half of the income tax last year was paid by persons connected with the industry, and, next to the landowners, the greatest amount of property tax paid in the State came from the textile plants."

"The proposed school would in no way conflict with the work being done at Clemson College, in the engineering textile school. It is planned to establish a school which will meet the needs of boys and girls now employed in the cotton mills, with entrance requirements such as will permit mill employees to take the course," Mr. Hollis concluded.

The resolution adopted follows:

"Whereas, we, the superintendents of the textile plants in and around Greenville, realizing the necessity of placing a means of technical education in the hands of our employees; and feeling that such an education would result in the upbuilding of our people to the advantage of the individual recipients thereof, to the more efficient operation of the industry in which we are engaged and to the making of better citizenship in South Carolina; and

"Whereas, we believe that such an education can best be given by having properly equipped class rooms together with a corps of trained teachers, therefore be it resolved:

"First, that we heartily endorse the establishment of a State-supported textile school for mill boys and girls in which the following plans are to be embodied:

(a) Adequate provision for evening class instruction.  
(b) Suitable provision for part-time classes whereby students may go to school a week and work a week, or some similar arrangement.

(c) Provision for short time intensive courses on different subjects so that a person can complete the study of one particular unit of a subject, go back to work in the mill and then take some other unit of the work at some future suitable time.

Provision for full-time day classes in which the requirements for ad-

mission shall be a lower number of units than is required in our State institutions of higher learning.

Second, that the chairman of this organization appoint a standing committee of three to confer with L. P. Hollis, superintendent Parker school district, to formulate definite plans of procedure in regard to the establishment of such a school.

The committee of three men who will confer with Mr. Hollis and formulate definite plans for procedure will be appointed this week, M. O. Alexander, superintendent of Woodside Mill, chairman, stated. This matter will be taken up with the legislative delegation from Greenville county, it was announced.

During the earlier part of the meeting C. W. McSwain, head of the textile department of Parker District schools, gave a lantern-slide address on the history of the cotton manufacturing industry, showing how old the industry was, and how closely it paralleled the progress of mankind, from crude hand spinning and hand-shuttle looms to the modern plant.

T. A. Sizmore, superintendent of the American Spinning Company, gave an interesting narration of the manufacturing processes of the old-time textile plant.

Following the business part of the evening's program, it was decided to invite the mill superintendents of Anderson county to attend the January meeting of the Greenville Superintendents' Club. The date for this meeting will be announced later, it was stated. Some time ago, the local mill superintendents went to Anderson as guests of the superintendents there, and at the meeting in Greenville it was decided to arrange as interesting a program for the Anderson men as the Greenville delegation enjoyed there.

Those attending the meeting were: M. O. Alexander, superintendent of the Woodside Mill; T. A. Sizmore, superintendent of American Spinning Company; J. H. Huff, superintendent of Camperdown Mill; John T. Tidwell, superintendent of Poe Mill; Pat McGarity, superintendent of Mills Mill; J. D. Wade and W. Frank Walker, retired; G. D. Fryfogle, superintendent of Brandon Duck Mill; J. C. Montjoy, superintendent of Monaghan Mill; L. P. Hollis, superintendent of Parker school district, and C. W. McSwain, head of textile department of Parker school district.

### Anchor Duck Mills.

Rome, Ga., Nov. 27, 1923.

Textile Bulletin,  
Charlotte, N. C.

Gentlemen:

We have just received your second edition—Health and Happiness—for which please accept our thanks.

You are to be congratulated. This edition is complete in every respect, and its educational value is excellent.

Yours very truly,  
Anchor Duck Mills,  
J. S. Bachman, Supt.

Want a good carder and spinner for 6,500 spindle mill on 30 warp yarn. Pay \$30 per week. Address 49, care Southern Textile Bulletin.



# **A Training Program for the Factory Foreman.** (Continued from Page 7)

Massachusetts Department of Labor, which had inaugurated a program of foreman training, undertook also the task of training as conference leaders representatives from a number of different industries in the various industrial centers. These men were subsequently returned to their respective plants to assume duties as conference leaders.

Although not directly carrying on foreman training courses, the Division of Vocational and Extension Teaching of the New York State Department of Education engaged in making general industrial surveys and established summer courses for the training of class and group leaders for foreman training in industrial plants.

Researches along this line have also been made by the Employment Managers' Association, Boston, Mass.; Industrial Relations Association of America, Newark, N. J., originally organized as the National Association of Employment Managers; the National Association of Corporation Training, New York, which maintains a standing committee on foreman training; and the Scott Company Laboratory, Philadelphia, Pa. This last organization conducts investigations into the psychological factors in industry. It was organized by Dr. Walter Dill Scott, who during the war served as Director of the Committee on Classification of Personnel in the army.

## **The Trade Paper.**

The conference leader should also make abundant use of the trade paper in the respective industry. The information incorporated in articles in a good industrial periodical is of more than current interest. Articles of a more or less technical nature, and especially those dealing with management, processes, cost elements, and distribution of the finished product, could be used, together with the texts, as the course progresses. A good practice is to clip the articles, classify them, and file them for ready use as the pro-

gram demands. For instance, a group meeting devoted to a discussion of cost elements could very well be illustrated with actual material on the subject published in the periodical. The use of the material during the conference meeting will encourage the foremen to read the trade papers, a habit which they will retain long after the completion of the course.—American Mutual Magazine.

## **Union Mill Has New Process in Hosiery Making.**

Union, S. C.—The Union Progress this week says:

A great innovation which, it seems, will revolutionize certain phases of the knitting industry, is a tinted mercerized single yarn, which has recently been originated, manufactured, and is now being marketed by the Excelsior Mills of this city.

This tinted mercerized yarn greatly facilitates the processes of manufacturing hosiery, known as splicing and plaiting, by making possible instantaneous discovery of defects, or when machinery is not working properly, in this way increasing satisfactory production, and reducing manufacturing costs.

The tinted yarn is made in various colors such as blue, green and yellow, and a very remarkable and valuable feature is that the colors can readily and quickly be washed out with no interference with the dye or bleach.

F. S. Wilcox, who is in charge of the mercerizing plant of the Excelsior Mills, and who is a practical mill man with many years' successful experience and many original ideas, worked out the process for making the tinted mercerized single yarn, which is now being fully protected by patent rights secured by the Excelsior Mills.

Although the announcement of the process and production of the great and useful innovation in the knitting industry was made only recently, the practicability of the process has made an immediate hit, and orders are being received daily from all sections of the United States.

CABLE ADDRESS  
BIGBOY  
DOMESTIC

ALABAMA, GEORGIA  
DELTA AND  
WESTERN  
COTTONS

BRAND  
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## **John L. Robinson & Co.**



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Buying agencies in the best staple sections in Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia. All shipments given careful attention.

Direct selling agency for North and South Carolina and Virginia.

## **ROBINSON & BAGGETT**

Brevard Court

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## **WARWICK-AIKEN & COMPANY COTTON**

MISSISSIPPI, ARKANSAS, TENNESSEE COTTON OF SUPERIOR  
QUALITY  
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

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(INCORPORATED)

MEMPHIS - TENN.

## **Mississippi Delta Cotton our Specialty**

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RIVERS, BENDERS and STAPLE  
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Staple Cotton

P. H. Fuller, Jr., Agt., Gastonia  
Offices:  
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Cleveland, Miss.  
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Cotton

All Kinds of Staples and Grades  
Memphis, Tenn.

**L. W. MAGRUDER & CO.**  
Cotton

Mississippi, Tennessee and  
Arkansas Staples  
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Direct Mill Correspondence  
Solicited

## **WATSON-WHITE COMPANY**

(Incorporated)

Cotton

Offices:

Jackson, Tenn., Memphis, Tenn., Dyersburg, Tenn, Jonesboro, Ark.  
We gin over 15,000 bales of cotton annually, and would ship from gin to mills on type.  
Jackson, Tennessee

**STERNBERGER BROS.**

Cotton

Brownsville, Tenn.

**TIPTON & COMPANY**

Tennessee, Arkansas and

Cotton

Mississippi

Brownsville, Tenn.



**P. E. HENSON & CO.****Cotton**

All Grades and Staples  
Little Rock, Ark.

**S. BLUTHENTHAL & CO.**

Established 1865

All Grades of Arkansas Cotton  
Pine Bluff, Ark.

A. L. Betts A. M. Williams

**HOPE COTTON CO.**

Incorporated  
Arkansas Cottons  
All Grades and Staples  
35 Years in the Cotton Business  
Hope, Arkansas

**J. E. ATKINS & CO.****Cotton**

Arkansas Cotton a Specialty  
Fort Smith, Ark.

C. H. Crutchfield

E. W. Crutchfield

**C. H. Crutchfield & Co.**

Established 1909  
Benders and Extra Staples  
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**S. C. Alexander & Co.**

Established 1886  
Heavy Bodied Arkansas Cotton  
Pine Bluff, Ark.

**The Jefferson-Lincoln Cotton Growers Assn.**

An organization of farmers who wish to sell direct to mills.  
Pine Bluff, Ark.

**JUNIUS JORDAN, JR.****Cotton Shipper**

Pine Bluff, Ark.

**JETT WILLIAMS & CO.****Cotton**

Jett Williams A. S. Williams  
All Grades and Staples  
Hope, Arkansas

**E. F. CREEKMORE & CO.**

Arkansas-Oklahoma-Texas

**Cotton**

Fort Smith, Ark.

**C. C. BURROW & CO.****Cotton**

Twenty-six Years in the Cotton Business  
All Grades and Staples of Arkansas Cotton  
Little Rock, Arkansas

**FRIEDMAN V. HASSON****Cotton Commission**

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Texarkana, Ark.-Tex.

**ARKANSAS COTTON GROWERS' COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION**

Main Office, Little Rock, Arkansas  
Shippers of All Kinds of Arkansas, Tennessee and Missouri Cotton  
F. L. PAGE, Gen. Mgr. Cotton Department

**R. A. DOWNS & COMPANY****Cotton**

All Grades and Staples of Arkansas Cotton  
Pine Bluff, Ark.

**Flower Show at Franklinville.**

The chrysanthemum show recently held at Franklinville, N. C., proved a great success. The show this year was held in the community auditorium. At its close on behalf of the committee Geo. C. Russell, superintendent of the Randolph Mills, presented the following prizes:

Largest bloom on potted plant, \$5, won by Mrs. C. C. Brady; second prize, \$2, Mrs. W. D. Maner.

Best collection of six plants, \$3, won by Mrs. C. C. Brady; second prize, \$2, Mrs. C. C. Brower.

Largest six blooms, white, \$1, won by Mrs. Jesse Denson; second prize, 75 cents, Mrs. C. M. Pruett.

Largest four blooms, pink, \$1, won by Mrs. C. M. Pruett; second prize, 50 cents, Mrs. R. C. Curtis.

Largest six blooms, yellow, \$1.50, won by Mrs. Glenn Williams; second prize, 75 cents, Mrs. J. A. McKinnon.

Largest four blooms, bronze, \$1, won by Mrs. C. C. Brady; second prize, 50 cents, Miss Pearl Hudson.

Largest fern, asparagus, \$2, won by Mrs. J. H. Fentriss; second prize, \$1, Miss Margaret Jones.

Largest fern, Boston sword, \$2, won by Mrs. J. T. Buie; second prize, \$1, Mrs. W. D. Maner.

Best collection four pieces embroidered, \$2, won by Mrs. John Hanner; second prize, \$1, Mrs. G. P. Craven.

Best collection four piece crocheting, \$2, won by Miss Jesse Craven; second prize, \$1, won by Mrs. L. H. Curtis.

Best embroidered baby cap, no contest.

Best tatted baby cap, no contest.

Best knotted counterpane, \$1, won by Mrs. E. A. Routh; second prize, 50 cents, Mrs. W. D. Maner.

Best loaf cake, \$1, won by Mrs. Jane Craven; second prize, 75 cents, Mrs. J. H. Fentriss.

Best layer cake, \$1, won by Mrs. J. H. Fentriss; second prize, 75 cents, Miss Jessie Craven.

Best chess custards, 50 cents, won by Mrs. L. H. Curtis; second prize, 25 cents, Mrs. J. H. Fentriss.

Best biscuits, 24 lbs. flour, won by Miss Jessie Craven; second prize, 75 cents, Mrs. J. H. Fentriss.

Best lb. butter, 50 cents, won by Mrs. J. C. Williamson; second prize, 25 cents, Mrs. E. A. Routh.

Best collection candy, \$1, won by Mrs. J. H. Fentriss; second prize, 50 cents, Miss Jessie Craven.

Best assortment six quarts fruit, \$2, Mrs. Jane Craven; second prize, \$1, no contest.

Best assortment six quarts vegetables, \$2, won by Mrs. Jane Craven; second prize, \$1, Mrs. C. M. Pruett.

Best three quarts soup mixture, \$1, won by Mrs. Jane Craven.

Best three quarts preserves, \$1,

won by Mrs. R. D. Garrison.

Best three quarts of jelly, 50 cents, won by Mrs. Jane Craven.

Best two quarts sour pickles, 50 cents, won by Mrs. Jane Craven.

Best two quarts sweet pickles, 50 cents, won by Mrs. J. H. Fentriss.

**Autogyp Process of Bleaching and Dyeing in One Operation.**

Among the discoveries that have been made in connection with the finishing division of the textile industry, the patented Autogyp Process which was introduced by the Surpass Chemical Company, Inc., of Albany, N. Y., is one of the most prominent. It is claimed that this process enables the dyer to dye all shades, particularly in light and bright tints, without the necessity of previous bleaching. Up to the time when this new method was offered to the textile industry, a preliminary requirement of dyeing cotton was bleaching. The manufacturers state that the Autogyp process bleaches and dyes in one bath. Furthermore, it eliminates all specks, moles, loaf and shives in the same operation, and in only three hours. The use of chloride of lime or other hypochlorites with their concomitant dangers of weakening and tendering the fiber is entirely obviated.

The process is effected in reel dyeing machines and no kier is needed. Makers of cotton underwear and hosiery, it is reported, have found this process one of the greatest improvements in manufacturing Mako, Egyptian and other light shades on all kinds of their products since such materials have been dyed. It is also used to advantage in dyeing warps on the beam, cotton yarns in the skein, and knitted cotton glove cloth, such as chamoisette, suedetex, Atlas cloth, etc.

Economy is claimed as one of the advantages of Autogyp, as it saves boiling out in kiers or other appliances with the disagreeable bleach which may injure the fiber. It also saves from four to seventeen hours in time because the process of separate bleaching and dyeing requires from seven to twenty hours in order to obtain the desired shade, and by the Autogyp process the complete operation can be performed in two and one-half hours.

Without the use of the Autogyp process, six steps or operations would be necessary. Tests show that this process saves three and one-half per cent shrinkage, twenty-five per cent of tensile strength, fifty per cent of steam, thirty per cent of labor, ninety per cent of water, and all of the chemicals used in the method of chloride of lime bleaching. In using it no special equip-

**Planters Cotton Company Cotton Merchants**

Buying in Principal Towns in Arkansas and Mississippi  
We Ship on Actuals  
Helena, Ark.

**Anderson Cotton Co. Cotton Merchants**

Delta Character Cotton  
Helena, Ark.

**W. F. EVANS & CO. Cotton**

In the Heart of the Delta  
Mississippi and Arkansas Rivers,  
Benders and Staple Cotton  
Helena, Ark.

**COBB COTTON CO. Cotton**

Mississippi Delta Staples  
Our Specialty  
Helena, Ark.



ment or appliances are needed, nor any special skill. It is said to produce a better looking and better feeling fabric, as well as perfectly level and evenly dyed shades and a perfect uniformity of shades. It is now claimed that the Autogyp process, to a certain extent at least, is revolutionizing the dyeing of cotton and cotton materials.

In using this process the materials is run into the dyeing machine and thoroughly wet out in any convenient manner. Sufficient cold water to cool the bath and in which to properly work the material is run in the machine. Two or three per cent of Autogyp, dissolved in cold water and suitably diluted, is then added to the bath and the goods allowed to run ten minutes. Steam is then turned on and the bath allowed to come very gradually to a boil, and is held at or very close to a boil for one hour. Steam is then shut off and the goods allowed to run thirty minutes longer without steam. The bath is then drawn off and the goods rinsed twice and extracted.

Two new patents which have been granted to H. B. Smith, president of the Surpass Chemical Company, Inc., are, one, for the bleaching and bluing of cotton material in the one operation; the other, degumming, bleaching and dyeing of silk in the one operation. Both of these processes are performed in less than three hours. The company states that on account of the great saving in labor, steam, water, etc., these inventions will undoubtedly revolutionize this line of work.

#### Knit Goods Survey.

Seasonal demand for wool hosiery has been late in developing, it is commented by the market letter of the National Wholesale Dry Goods Association this month. However, the letter continues, sellers expect a brisk business when cold weather sets in.

The letter says:

"Spring hosiery business is reported as being quite spotty. Initial orders have been placed for large quantities of some lines, while other lines equally desirable are being neglected.

"Sellers report the demand for men's and children's cotton hosiery is good, while in women's artificial and real silk hosiery particular stress is being laid upon novelties.

"One prominent seller says, 'On cotton hosiery for future delivery the manufacturers is between the devil and the deep sea in that the market does not seem to be in a position to stand any increase in prices. At the same time cotton yarns have advanced so materially that it is impossible to sell and make a profit based on the present prices of yarn.

"Hosiery prices which we are quoting are made largely on 20 to 25-cent cotton. While I do not expect to see these levels reached again in the near future, I am inclined to believe there will be some recession in yarn and cotton prices after the first of the year. This is only my guess, but is based upon my experience of what has happened in the last few years.

"In my opinion, the prices quoted on hosiery of practically all classes

are low in comparison to production costs.'

"It is reported that a recent meeting of the manufacturers held in Utica a great majority believed that under present conditions in the raw material market, it would be highly advisable to defer all operations on heavyweight goods for fall, 1924, until after January 1, excepting in special instances where a manufacturer will be able to show something to meet the jobbers' views as to price, etc.

"Buyers consulted, share this opinion.

"Manufacturers state that based on cotton much lower than the present spot price, fall underwear will cost from 10 to 15 cents per pound higher for the finished product than the opening prices of a year ago, making an entirely new price range for the whole line.

"At the Utica meeting of the manufacturers it was reported that 95 per cent of the manufacturers represented had no cotton whatever on hand and were buying from hand to mouth, and therefore had no low-priced raw materials to carry over on which to base a price lower on the raw material market.

"Several factors in the market opine that 1923 had not been a good year for staples, the retailers apparently emphasizing to an even greater degree than usual novelties and fancies. The thought is expressed that it is much easier to secure a good profit on such items than on staples where competition makes it difficult to secure anything like a fair margin.

"Woolen sweaters were said by the sellers to have sold fairly well at prices on a par with, or slightly higher, than those of a year ago."

#### "Ever Tyte and Zelco"

And Zelco piston rings with patented Zelco Process save Gasoline, Oil, Increase Capacity, Prevent Cylinders from Wearing Out of Round, Lessen Carbon; after using, make arrangement with us to sell them; are looking for distributors with mechanical knowledge; made up to 80 inch; used in Locomotives, Boats, Engines, Compressors, Ice Machines, Pumps, Trucks, Tractors, etc.; real opportunity; all or part time.

EVER-TYTE, St. Louis

#### T. E. DAVIS

COTTON  
DAVIS, OKLA.

#### ACALA COTTON CO. Agents

Farmers Labor Union  
Save Middle Man's Profit. Try Us.  
Direct from Producer to Mills  
Durant, Oklahoma



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EXPORT COTTON DOMESTIC

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Meyer's 39th

Cable Address:  
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James R. Taylor

Phil. A. Watson

#### TAYLOR & WATSON Cotton

Staples a Specialty  
Shawnee, Oklahoma

Walter O. Long

Arthur J. Barry

#### LONG & BARRY Cotton Merchants

Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas  
Chickasha, Okla.

#### OKLAHOMA COTTON GROWERS ASSOCIATION

A Co-operative Marketing Association for the Benefit of Its 55,000  
Cotton Grower Members  
Cotton Classed and Sold in Even Grades and Staple  
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#### BASS, MAXWELL & COMPANY

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All Kinds  
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#### CLAY W. HANCOCK & COMPANY

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All Descriptions of  
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Horn Bldg.

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#### RUSSELL-ROBERTS COTTON COMPANY

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All grades of Oklahoma Cotton  
We buy direct from the Farmer, and would like to do a regular business with some good mill.  
Holdenville, Oklahoma

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#### R. O. HARVEY & COMPANY

COTTON

Buyers and Exporters

Members Texas Cotton Association, New Orleans Cotton Exchange  
Codes: Meyers' 39th Edition, Shepperson's 1878-1881  
Wichita Falls, Texas. Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas

#### T. J. CHAMBLESS

Cotton

All Grades Oklahoma Cotton  
Member Okla. State Cotton Exchange  
Ada, Oklahoma

#### H. T. KIMBELL

Buyer and Shipper of  
Western Oklahoma Cotton  
Altus, Oklahoma

#### JOHN G. WEAVER

Cotton

Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas  
Chickasha, Okla.





## BARNWELL BROS.

GREENWOOD, MISSISSIPPI

Shippers—COTTON—Exporters

Selecting Benders and Staples a Specialty

Buying Agencies Throughout the Delta

Branch Offices: Clarksdale

Cable Address: "Barn"

Represented at Gastonia, N. C., by S. E. Barnwell, Jr.

## HUMPHREY & COMPANY

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Benders and Extra Staples

Established 1894

Greenwood, Miss.

Most careful personal attention to shipments of every sale to secure most perfect uniformity of staple and character.

Ask any of our mill customers as to our service.

Branch offices at every Compress point in the Yazoo Mississippi Delta.

## SUDDUTH & WALNE

Cotton

Vicksburg, Miss.

## J. W. PRIOR

Cotton

Benders and Staples a Specialty

Special Attention to Mill Orders

Greenville, Miss.

## G. D. TAYLOR & CO.

Mississippi Delta Staples

Home Office

Memphis, Tennessee

## S. L. DODSON & CO.

Cotton Merchants

Domestic—Export

BENDERS AND STAPLES

Main Office: Clarksdale, Miss.

## B. F. OLIVER & CO.

COTTON

Staples and Benders

Clarksdale, Miss.

H. Chassaniol

## CHASSANIOL & CO.

High Grade Staple Cotton

Experienced Handlers of Low Grade

Staples  
GREENWOOD, MISSISSIPPI

## WM. SIMPSON COTTON CO.

Not Incorporated

Little Rock, Ark., and  
Memphis, Tenn.

Arkansas, Mississippi and  
Tennessee Cottons

Domestic—COTTON—Export

## J. F. RODGERS & CO.

CLARKSDALE, MISS.

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## R. C. COLHOUN, JR., & CO.

Cotton

Mississippi Delta Staples a  
Specialty

Yazoo City, Miss.

## I. L. JONES & CO.

Cotton

Mississippi Delta Staples

Greenwood, Miss.

## Joseph L. Davidson Co.

Established 1889

Designing Card Stamping Repeating  
FOR ALL TEXTILE FABRICS

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## WELL DRILLING AND DEEP WELL PUMPS

We do the engineering, and have had 32 years experience solving water problems satisfactorily for textile mills.

Sydner Pump & Well Co., Inc.  
Richmond, Va.

## Commerce Bureau Notes Rise in Cotton Cloth.

Washington.—Reflecting the rise in the cost of raw cotton, prices of cotton gray cloth in the New York market showed an advance of \$.0327 per pound in the first three weeks of November, while during the same period cable quotations of Manchester gray cloth prices increased \$.0212 and Japanese prices declined almost 1 cent per pound, according to figures compiled by the Commerce Department today.

In the case of British cloth it is interesting to note, the department declared, the effect of declining exchange. Figured at par, the weekly average prices showed a gain of \$.035, or slightly more than the increase in New York prices.

The New York weekly average prices based on three sheetings and five print cloths, with an average construction of 61 by 60, were as follows: Weeks ending November 3, \$.05371; November 10, \$.05541; November 17, \$.05698.

Cabled quotations, calculated at current exchange rates, from Manchester, compiled on six grey shirtings and two printers, averaging 63 by 60, were as follows: Weeks ending November 3, \$.04534; November 10, \$.04668; November 17, \$.04746.

Figures at par, these prices were: \$.0492, \$.0512 and \$.0527, respectively.

Japanese grey cloths used for the comparisons comprised three shirtings, three sheetings, one T cloth and one drill, with an average construction of 55 by 51. In the Osaka market, cabled prices declined from \$.04498 for the week ending November 3 to \$.04431 for the second week of November and \$.04399 for the week ending November 17. During this period the exchange value of the yen declined from \$.04876 on November 1 to \$.04828 on November 15. Japanese cloth prices in yen for the three weeks under discussion were 92¼ sen (sen equals 1-100 yen) for the week ending November 3 and 81¼ sen for the other two weeks.

## Estimate Crop At 9,480,000 Bales.

St. Matthews, S. C.—The final estimate of the cotton crop of 1923 made by the American Cotton Association dated November 28, and released for publication on November 30 predicts a total crop of 9,480,000 bales of 500 pounds weight. An estimation is made by States and the ginning figures given by the Government's recent supplemental report are given in the report.

Commenting on the forecast issued, the secretary of the association says that the heavy deterioration in the crop after September has been most unusual and unprecedented, and can only be accounted for by extremely adverse seasonal conditions, and heavy boll weevil infestation.

The estimate of the crop made by the association in September was 10,500,000 bales. On November 2 the Government's estimate was practically 10,250,000. The present report shows that Texas and North Carolina will produce more than one-half of the entire crop. Elsewhere in the belt there was extreme failure.

The statement also invites attention to the fact that the price of cotton has already crossed the figure the association said it should sell at two months ago, when it was bringing 8 cents less.

It is added that the present figures are compiled from the same sources that enabled the final estimate made of the crop last year by the association to come within 10,000 bales of the actual yield.

The association says a cotton famine is inevitable, the shortage in supplies this year being considered in connection with the small carry-over from last season.

It is added that there will be enforced drastic curtailment of consumption by mills at home and abroad as a consequence. If the figures of the association are correct, the crop is the shortest but one produced in recent years.

## Sample of Patent Swiss Metal Clean-Cloth Received.

A sample of a patent dry cleaning cloth for metals and glass has been received from Vice Consul R. Barry Bigelow, St. Gall, Switzerland, in which consular district it is manufactured, and will be made available for inspection upon application to the Textile Division, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

## Prendergast Mills Sue Power Co. for \$200,000.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—Perhaps the largest suit of its kind ever brought in a local court was filed in chancery here by the Prendergast Cotton Mills, operating a textile mill near Etowah, this State, against the Tennessee Electric Power Company, seeking \$200,000 damages.

The bill alleges that in August, 1919, the mills made a contract with the Tennessee Electric Power Company, as a result of which the mills agreed to expend a large amount of money in new buildings, new equipment, etc., provided the power company would furnish additional power to operate the plant as thus enlarged. In the bill letters are set forth showing the power company agreed to this contract.

The bill further charges the Prendergast Cotton Mills went forward and expended \$228,000 for new buildings and equipment, bought several hundred bales of cotton when it was at a high price, and sold the output of the mill for 1920 when yarn was selling at 95 cents a pound, and was ready to receive additional electric current in the early part of 1920, but the power company failed to carry out its contract and did not furnish adequate power to operate the plant until April, 1921, and that in the meantime the new equipment stood idle.

It is alleged that the mills' new profit on these contracts would have been \$150,000, but on account of being unable to get power, the mills could not fill the contracts, the same being cancelled. It is further charged the mills were forced to sell the cotton bought at peak prices later at a considerable loss. The suit promises to be an interesting legal battle, since some of the best legal talent in this section has been secured on both sides.

Washington.

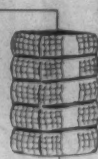


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Shippers Texas, Oklahoma  
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**Cotton**  
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GOOD SPINNING — SMALL WASTE



**ROBERTS &  
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**Cotton**  
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## LEVERETT & MOORE

Texas Cotton  
A Specialty  
All Grades

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All Kinds Short Cotton

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## Cotton Goods

New York.—Cotton goods markets became slightly more active after the holiday, the demand on Friday and Saturday being somewhat more general. Moderate advances in prices were named and buyers showed much reluctance to pay the higher figures. Many bids were made on the old basis or at part of the advance, but mills were not inclined to sell. There were some sales, however, at the prices current before the last advance was named.

Cotton goods prices are still far below the cost of replacement. The much higher cotton prices have carried production costs well above current prices, but mills have not been able to sell goods at anything like a parity with raw cotton costs. Flannels for the fall, 1924, season were opened at the same prices as those quoted a year ago when cotton prices were very much lower.

The demand for print cloths and sheetings was somewhat improved at the end of the week and buyers paid advances of a quarter of a cent over previous prices. Selling agents handling colored goods have been selling from stock as far as possible at the best prices that they can obtain, but these figures are at least 6 cents under replacement costs based on today's cotton market.

Curtailement of producing is increasing in mill centers. At the same time some mills that have been idle or partly so, are starting up some looms when they can secure orders for special cloths. Percales and gingham have sold a little better than earlier in the month. Bleached cottons have been quiet. Some few orders were placed on wide cloths for rubberizing for the automobile trade. The yarn markets have been quiet and the same difficulty found in getting prices approximating cotton values in the cloth markets is noted by yarn spinners. Some lines of heavy weight Southern made knit underwear have been opened for fall, 1924, and are selling steadily, the advances ranging from \$1.50 to \$2 for separate garments and union suits.

The fine combed division of the market was reported as generally

quiet, with very little business passing. Small sales of pongees and shirtings were reported and a little business was done on poplins.

The market on safeens is very strong, and quotations have been advanced materially, by some mills, as a result of the recent sizable business that has been recorded. For 37 1/2-inch, 64x104, 4.37 yard, 17 was considered the best, with quotations up to one-half. In the 39-inch, 64x104, 4.20 yard, the range of quotations was from 17 up to 17 1/4, depending upon the make. For 37 1/2-inch, 64x88, 4.70 yard, 15 to 15 1/4 had become the range of quotations; 13 to 13 1/2 for the 37 1/2-inch, 64x72, 4.80 yard.

Considerable business in sheetings was reported Saturday. As a matter of fact, sheetings were more active than print cloths. Cotton made new highs shortly after the opening, but later receded. The decline was understood to have resulted from a private estimate which placed the crop at 9,900,000 bales.

Goods prices were very strong, and in many instances further advances were paid. For 31-inch, 5.00 yard, 11 1/4 net has been paid for spots. For contract, 11 net was paid, and there was a report that 11 1/4 net had been paid for some. One seller asked three-eighths for contract. In 31-inch, 4.50 yard, 11 1/4 to 12 net was reported—and one center asked three-eighths higher. There was some interest in 32-inch, 40 squares, 6.25 yard, and it was understood that 8 1/4 was declined for contract, holding for 9 net. Large business in 6.15 yard was reported.

Cotton goods prices were quoted as follows:

Print cloths, 28-inch, 64x64s, 8 1/2 cents; 60x60s, 8 1/4 cents; 38 1/2-inch 64x64s, 11 1/2 cents; brown sheetings, Southern standards, 17 and 17 1/2 cents; denims, 2.20s, 26 cents; tickings, 8-ounce, 27 1/2 cents; prints, 10 1/4 cents; staple gingham, 19 cents; dress gingham, 21 1/2 and 24 cents.

### Slump Continues in Lodz Textile Industry.

Further reduction of operation is occurring in the Lodz textile mills while no resumption or extension of work is recorded in those mills that previously retrenched their production. In a number of recent cases of reduced operation inquiries were made as to the causes thereof, and practically every mill gave the money shortage as an explanation of its action.—Consul General Lee J. Keena, Warsaw, Poland, October 27.

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#### Cotton Brokers

#### Staples a Specialty

Codes 1878-1881

Bell Phone 51

Gastonia, N. C.

B V C

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WARP DRAWING MACHINES  
AUTOMATIC SPOOLERS HIGH SPEED WARPERS

## BARBER-COLMAN COMPANY

BOSTON, MASS. GREENVILLE, S. C.

MAIN OFFICE AND FACTORY:

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# The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—The cotton yarn market remained rather quiet last week, although there was some increase in business on Friday and Saturday. Prices held firm with advances throughout the list. With cotton prices at the highest level, cotton prices at the highest level they have touched since 1920, yarns are still far behind the advance in prices and buyers continued to resist higher yarn quotations.

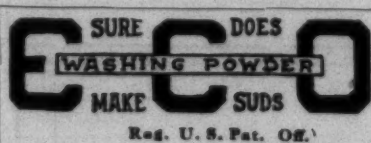
Cotton yarn quotations were widely advanced in the carded division. Prices showed great irregularity, with mills asking up to 55 cents for 10s two-ply warps and dealers ready to sell at 52 cents. Buyers were about trying to confound an already uncertain situation with reports of lower terms than were apparently forthcoming.

Various Southern mills advanced knitting yarn quotations to 53 cents for 10s, 57 cents for 20s, 65 cents for 30s and double carded 30s 68 cents. Knitters are well bought up to spring and are not considering purchases on a volume basis at prevailing terms.

Some rather good sales at higher prices were made on Friday, in spite of the attitude of buyers toward higher prices. One sale of 200,000 pounds of coarse carded weaving yarns was made to one concern. A number of other orders of from 10,000 to 25,000 pounds were also reported. Dealers' prices remained at 2 to 3 cents below spinners' quotations.

In some quarters, it is reported that there has been a slightly increased demand during the last few days, but not to the extent that would actually draw off much of the stock that has been accumulating here. Local yarn stocks in dealers' hands are said to be only moderate. But a few houses, on the other hand, appear to be rather amply supplied. Inquiry has begun again for yarns for insulation. Otherwise, both inquiry and buying remain without a feature.

Yarn prices were quoted in the market on Saturday as follows:



Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

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**COTTON YARNS**

Philadelphia

Providence

Chicago Charlotte

Two-Ply Chain Warps.		
2-ply 8s	51	a
10s	52	a
12s to 14s	53	a54
2-ply 16s	54	a55
2-ply 20s	56	a57
2-ply 24s	58	a
2-ply 26s	59	a
2-ply 30s	62	a
2-ply 40s	72	a
2-ply 50s	83	a
Two-Ply Skeins.		
8s	49	a
10s to 12s	50	a51
16s	54	a
20s	55	a56
24s	57 1/2	a
26s	59	a
30s	61	a
36s	68	a
40s	71	a72
40s ex.	75	a
50s	82	a
60s	90	a92
Tinged Carpet—		
1, 3 and 4-ply	47	a
5-ply	47	a
Waste Insulating Yarns.		
6s, 1-ply	45	a
8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	46	a
10s, 1-ply and 2-ply	47	a
12s, 2-ply	48	a
20s, 2-ply	55	a
26s, 2-ply	58	a
30s, 2-ply	60	a
Single Chain Warps.		
10s	51	a
12s	52	a
14s	53	a
16s	54	a
20s	55	a
24s	57	a
26s	58	a
30s	61	a62
40s	72	a
Single Skeins.		
6s to 8s	49	a
10s	50	a
12s	51	a
14s	52	a
16s	53	a54
20s	55	a
24s	57	a
26s	58	a
30s	61	a
Frame Cones.		
8s	49	a
10s	49 1/2	a
12s	50	a
14s	50 1/2	a
16s	51	a51 1/2
18s	52	a52 1/2
20s	53	a53 1/2
22s	53 1/2	a54
24s	55	a57
26s	56	a58
30s	60	a61
30s bdl. ord.	61	a63
40s tying in	59	a60
40s	68	a
Combed Peeler Skeins, Etc.		
	Mill prices.	
2-ply 10s	65	a
2-ply 20s	70	a
2-ply 30s	75	a
2-ply 36s	78	a80
2-ply 40s	81	a83
2-ply 50s	90	a95
2-ply 60s	1 00a1 05	
2-ply 70s	1 10a1 20	
2-ply 80s	1 25a1 30	
Combed Peeler Cones.		
10s	57	a58
12s	58	a59
14s	59	a60
16s	60	a61
18s	61	a62
20s	62	a62 1/2
22s	63	a63 1/2
24s	63 1/2	a64
26s	64 1/2	a65
28s	65	a66
30s	66	a68
32s	71	a73
34s	73	a75
36s	78	a80
38s	80	a82
40s	82	a84
50s	93	a95
60s	1 10a1 15	
70s	1 05a1 10	
80s	1 25a1 30	
Carded Cones.		
10s	50	a
12s	51	a
14s	52	a
20s	54	a55
22s	55	a56
26s	58	a
28s	59	a
30s	60	a

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for Knitting, Weaving and Converting in all twists on cones, skeins, tubes and warps:

36s to 80s Single and Ply Combed Peeler-Right Twist

36s to 50s Single and Ply Double Carded Peeler-Right or Reverse Twist

20s to 60s, 2, 3, and 4 Ply Combed Peeler-Reverse Twist

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Mills at { Gastonia, N. C.  
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## Gray-Separk Yarns

Your order, if placed with us, will be executed with a yarn of unvarying high quality, the worth of which will show on your production records.

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## Want Department

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As house man or employment agent for some good Southern mill. Am experienced in this work and can give best references. Address C. V. W., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

### Position Wanted

As overseer of spinning. 20 years' experience on fine and coarse yarns for weaving. Day work preferred. Can give best of references. Address W. B. H., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Wanted—A partner or an organization to install a textile mill, knitting mill or yarn mill in my brick building in Ennis, Texas. Building 50 ft. by 110 ft., two story, and well suited to business. Abundant water supply, cheap natural gas fuel, or electric power. Abundant labor supply. Abundant raw material supply and ready market for products. Will take stock for my property in full or in part. Address S. H. Dunlap, Ennis, Texas.

### For Sale.

Three 125 H. P. Horizontal Return Tubular Boilers. Pressure allowed by Hartford Ins. Co., 100 lbs. Excellent proposition for a mill electrically driven that wants heating system or steam for slashers. Parties interested write Rodman-Heath Cotton Mills, Waxhaw, N. C.

### COMPLETE DYEHOUSE EQUIPMENT

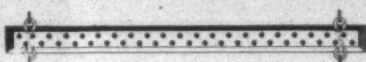
Special Machinery For Textile Mills  
The Klauder-Weldon Dyeing Machine Co.  
Bethayres, Pa.

## PATENTS

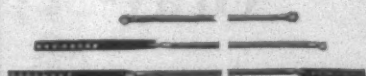
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A specialized textile oil, highly concentrated and double sulphonated which is used to better advantage wherever a Turkey Red or Soluble Oil has been employed because—  
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For the best results in dyeing, bleaching, mercerizing and finishing of wool, cotton and silk, try this specialty.

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WANT position as superintendent, or overseer large card or spinning room. High class man, experienced and practical, references to show good past record. Address No. 3809.

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WANT position as carder or spinner or both. Capable of handling large room in first class mill. Long experience, fine references. Address No. 3811.

WANT position as carder or spinner. Experienced mill man, now running card room at night but want day job. Good references as to character and ability. Address No. 3812.

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WANT position as overseer weaving on Draper looms, plain white goods preferred. Now employed, but desire better job. Good references from good mill men as to character and ability. Address No. 3815.

WANT position as overseer carding. Good man, now employed, but wish better position. First class references showing good past record. Address No. 3816.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or weave mill. Long experience in carding, spinning and weaving, and winding. Can get quantity and quality production at lowest cost. Age 39, good character and references. Address No. 3817.

WANT position as superintendent. Practical manufacturer of ability and experience. Good manager of help. Fine references. Address No. 3818.

WANT position as overseer weaving. First class weaver in every respect, sober, reliable and hard worker. Experienced on wide variety of goods. Good references. Address No. 3819.

WANT position as superintendent or manager of yarn or cloth mill in the Carolinas. Now general superintendent of large mill, have held job satisfactorily for three years but have good reasons for wanting to change. Good references. Address No. 3821.

WANT position as superintendent, overseer carding or assistant superintendent on yarn or plain cloth mill. High class, reliable man, good manager of help. A-1 references. Address No. 3822.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Strictly high class man of good character; long experience in weaving, best of references. Address No. 3823.

WANT position as superintendent, or carder or spinner. Now employed as spinner in mill on fine yarns and am giving entire satisfaction, but want larger place. Good references. Address No. 3824.

WANT position as superintendent, carder or spinner. Practical man of long experience in good mills. Fine references. Address No. 3825.

WANT position as master mechanic. Now employed, but want larger job. Many years experience as mechanic, steam and electric drive. Excellent references. Address No. 3826.

WANT position as superintendent or traveling salesman. Experienced mill man and can give excellent references. Address No. 3827.

WANT position as superintendent. Have held position as such in some of the best mills in South and give satisfactory references to any mill needing first class man. Address No. 3827.

WANT position as master mechanic. Long experience in mill machine shop, fully competent to handle large job. Fine references. Address No. 3829.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning, or superintendent. Practical man who has had many years experience as superintendent and overseer and can get satisfactory results. Best of references. Address No. 3821.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or carder or spinner. Thoroughly familiar with these departments and am well qualified to handle either a room or a mill. Good references as to character and ability. Address No. 3832.

WANT position as superintendent of mill in North Carolina making yarns or print cloths. Now employed as superintendent of 27,000 spindle mill making 30s hosiery yarn and 64x60s print cloth. Am giving satisfaction but have good reason for making change. Best of references. Address No. 3833.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer carding. Long experience as both and can get good production at low cost. Would like to correspond with mill needing high class man. Address No. 3834.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Good worker of long experience in number of good mills. First class references to show past record. Address No. 3835.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer carding and spinning. Now employed, but wish larger place. Competent, reliable man who can give satisfaction in every way. Good references. Address No. 3836.

WANT position as superintendent or manager. Have had long experience as superintendent and am high class man in every respect. Can handle mill on any class of goods made in South. Want to correspond with mill needing high class executive. Excellent references from reliable mill men. Address No. 3837.

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WANT position as overseer weaving. Can handle any fabric made in South. Have had over 27 years experience from loom fixer to overseer weaving and was promoted steadily by one of largest mills in the South. Married, have family, religious worker, good manager of help. Can give excellent list of references. Address No. 3839.

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WANT position as superintendent, yarn mill preferred. High class man who is well trained and has had long experience. Best of references. Address No. 3842.

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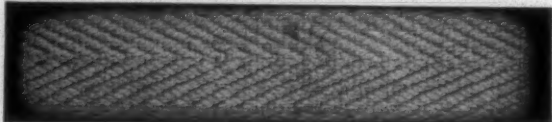
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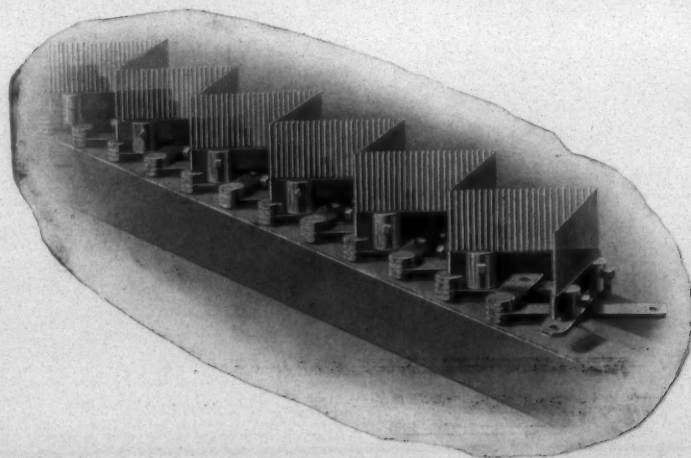
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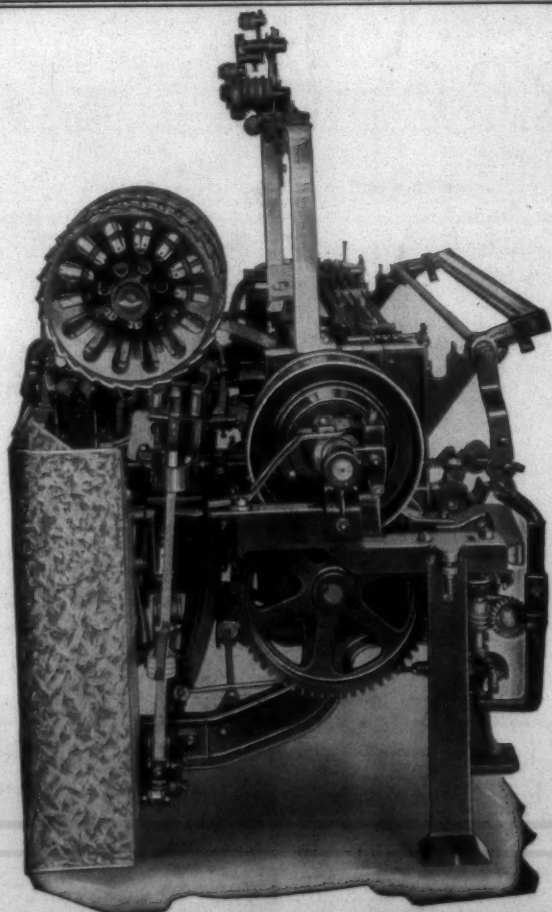
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